

Andreotti Dealt Setback In Inquiry on Mafia Ties

Panel Backs Move to Lift His Immunity, Most Party Colleagues Abstain in Verdict

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — A panel of the Italian Senate ruled Tuesday that the country's elder statesman, Giulio Andreotti, be stripped of parliamentary immunity from prosecution so that magistrates can pursue investigation into accusations that he was associated with the Mafia.

A final decision on Mr. Andreotti's case has yet to be made by a full session of the Senate, probably on May 6, but the ruling was nonetheless a major setback both to Mr. Andreotti's campaign to stave off a public trial and to his personal standing.

"I have no fear of the truth," Mr. Andreotti said in an statement, "and I will confront every procedure to unmask this incredible machinery firmly and with resolve."

The charges are the most serious to be brought against an Italian politician in 15 months of investigations by magistrates who have uncovered both Europe's biggest postwar corruption scandal as well as growing evidence of ties between various officials and organized crime.

If proven, moreover, they would mean that throughout much of the Cold War, a key figure in the Western alliance and an associate of high U.S. officials was in cahoots with the Sicilian Cosa Nostra at a time when its tentacles spread deep into the American and European narcotics trade.

The panel's verdict reflected the country's political uncertainties following a referendum last week that endorsed far-reaching political reform.

Of the panel's 23 members, 11 voted in favor of lifting Mr. Andreotti's immunity. Only one senator voted against doing so and 11, including 8 from Mr. Andreotti's own Christian Democratic Party, abstained, placing loyalty to the party's old guard second to worries about their image in the future.

The ruling came one day after President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro named the governor of the Central Bank, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, as the new prime minister. It was the first time in Italian history that a prime minister had been drawn from outside the Parliament, which has become a symbol of the compromised political elite.

The juxtaposition of the two events involving new and former prime ministers seems emblematic of what many Italian commentators



Eritrea Votes for Independence
An Eritrean woman danced in Asmara after the Ethiopian province voted almost unanimously to declare independence. The former Italian colony, which fought for three decades to leave Ethiopia before finally winning the military struggle two years ago, will become the newest member of the United Nations next month. Page 5.

Military Chiefs See Major Risk In a Yugoslav Air Campaign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. and allied air strikes against Bosnian Serbs could be a difficult and long-term operation complicated by damage to civilian areas and downed aircraft, senior American and NATO officers said Tuesday.

President Bill Clinton met with key leaders in Congress to outline military options, but no announcement of a fresh U.S. policy was expected this week, the White House said.

The warnings by Admiral David Jeremiah, vice chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a NATO general in Brussels reflected widespread caution among military officials about using force to end the civil war in the former Yugoslavia.

The officers spoke as new United Nations sanctions went into force against Yugoslavia, and Mr. Clinton consulted senior advisers on a range of possible actions including air strikes to force Bosnian Serbs to accept a UN peace agreement with Muslims and Croats.

Admiral Jeremiah said that bombing raids would not be "a painless action" because there would "clearly be collateral military damage" to civilian areas.

Sir Richard Vincent, a field marshal and the chairman of NATO's military committee, said in Brussels that the West first should specify what it wanted to achieve in Bosnia.

After a meeting of chiefs of staff from NATO nations, Sir Richard said he was "determined" that the alliance would not act in the conflict "without somebody saying at the outset what it is they require us to do."

The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, testifying to a Senate panel Tuesday, said that any use of force in the Bosnian conflict would have to meet four tests:

- Had the goal had been stated clearly to the American people?
- Was there a strong likelihood that force would be successful?
- Was there an "exit strategy"?
- Was there a program that could attract the support of the American people?

Senator Ernest Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat and chairman of an appropriations subcommittee, said that U.S. military involvement in the current Bosnian conflict would not meet those tests. He added that when the United States became militarily involved in Lebanon in the early 1980s, "we ended up with 240 Marines dead" when their barracks in Beirut were attacked by a suicide bomber.

Mr. Clinton, insisting that the world must act to end the bloodshed in Bosnia, said Monday he hoped to announce new steps against Bosnian Serbs, who have been fighting for a year to prevent Bosnia from breaking away from Yugoslavia, within the "next several days."

The White House spokesman, George Stephanopoulos, said Tuesday there probably would not be any announcement this week.

A senior U.S. official told The New York Times that the most likely strategy would be a program of limited bombing designed to produce a cease-fire and a new round of negotiations.

With European nations insisting upon American leadership, both Britain and France indicated over the weekend that they would probably

Yeltsin Warns Serbs to Accept Plan For Bosnia

**Tough Stance Shows
He Won't Bow to Critics
In Wake of Referendum**

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Strengthened by his victory in a nationwide referendum, President Boris N. Yeltsin warned Serbian nationalists Tuesday against expecting any help from Russia if they refused to accept an international peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

A statement issued by the president's press office called for "decisive measures" to end the crisis in the former Yugoslavia. A Foreign Ministry spokesman later made clear that this meant increased diplomatic and political pressure on the Bosnian Serbs rather than direct military intervention.

The tough tone of Mr. Yeltsin's statement appeared designed in part to show that he does not intend to allow his hard-line opponents in the Russian parliament to dictate his foreign policy. The conservative-dominated parliament has severely criticized the president, accusing him of kowtowing to the West and abandoning traditional allies such as Serbia.

At Moscow's insistence, the United Nations put off its plan to tighten economic sanctions against the rump Yugoslavia of Serbia and Montenegro until after the referendum last Sunday on Mr. Yeltsin and his reformist policies. The fact that Russian voters have now expressed confidence in the president by a solid majority appears to have given Mr. Yeltsin greater room to maneuver politically.

A close Yeltsin ally, Deputy Prime Minister Sergei M. Shakhrai, said that the president would present his plans for constitutional reform to an expanded meeting of the government on Thursday.

He said that the parliament would be given "one more chance" to draft a new constitution in place of the present Communist-era document, but that Mr. Yeltsin would go ahead without them if they refused to cooperate.

"There can be compromise, but only on the basis of the referendum results," Mr. Shakhrai said.

Official results from all but one of Russia's 89 voting districts showed that 58.05 percent of the population had expressed confidence in the president. A second referendum question on support for Mr. Yeltsin's social and economic policies won the support of 52.88 percent of those taking part in the referendum.

Aides to Mr. Yeltsin have suggested that the president may decide to convene a constitutional assembly to ratify his draft constitution with the agreement of Russia's 19 autonomous republics.

The draft proposed by Mr. Yeltsin envisages the creation of a strong executive presidency and a streamlined two-chamber parliament in place of the present Congress of People's Deputies, which has virtually unlimited powers as Russia's top state body.

Mr. Shakhrai ruled out any attempt by Mr. Yeltsin to impose a state of emergency or disperse the parliament by force. At the same time, he insisted that the parliament was now legally obliged to repeal decisions blocking economic reforms. Parliamentary leaders have depicted the referendum as an inconclusive public opinion poll that can be effectively ignored.

In his statement on Bosnia, Mr. Yeltsin said that there was "no alternative" to the peace plan drafted by the international mediators Lord Owen and Cyrus R. Vance. The plan, which envisages the division of Bosnia into 10 ethnically based cantons, was rejected by the Bosnian Serb assembly on Sunday.

"Russia will not protect those who resist the will of the world community," Mr. Yeltsin said. "Serbian nationalists and any other parties in the conflict who rely on force will bear the brunt of United Nations retaliation."

While Russia is keen to give the impression that it supports Western efforts to resolve the crisis despite abstaining in the most recent UN Security Council vote on Yugoslavia, it remains opposed to military action against the Bosnian Serbs.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that foreign military intervention would only "worsen the situation."

Russian nationalists, meanwhile, warned that foreign military intervention in Yugoslavia could provoke violence against the sizable Western community in Moscow. Nikolai Pavlov, a parliamentary deputy representing the hard-line National Salvation Front, said that intervention could lead to a "spontaneous" outburst of anger by Russian citizens in support of their Orthodox co-religionists in Serbia.

U.S. Shifts Course on Yen, Intervening to Cap Its Rise

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — After talking down the dollar against the Japanese yen to strengthen its trade offensive against Tokyo, the Clinton administration signaled Tuesday that the decline had gone far enough for now and intervened to stabilize the currency.

On the eve of a Group of Seven meeting devoted to economic coordination, the yen hit a record low of 109.20 against the dollar Tuesday morning. The Federal Reserve then intervened

in the currency markets, pushing the rate above 111. The rate continued to rise, closing at 111.75, comfortably above Monday's 110.40.

The U.S. central bank made it plain to foreign-exchange dealers that it was selling yen on its own behalf and not for the Bank of Japan. In Washington, Japanese officials were surprised by the intervention but welcomed it.

The Treasury and the Federal Reserve were reported to be working closely together so that foreign exchange gyrations would not divert the finance ministers of the world's seven major industrial powers from concentrating on helping the Russian economy and on moving the world economy out of this year's doldrums when they hold their regular spring meeting in Washington on Thursday.

On Capitol Hill, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said at a Senate hearing on exchange rate policy while the intervention was under way that the government was "ready to operate in exchange markets as conditions warrant" and that too much volatility in exchange rates could impede economic growth.

Earlier, in European trading, the dollar also strengthened against the Deutsche mark following comments Monday by Helmut Schlesinger, president of Germany's central bank, forecasting lower interest rates. But nothing he said touched the Bundesbank was acting or speaking with an eye on the coming meeting, although he implied that the repeated demands of other European countries for easier money in Germany may have weighed in its recent decision.

Kiosk

U.S. Seeks Iraq War Crimes Inquiry

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States, in a new sign of toughness against Iraq, will revive its push for a United Nations commission to investigate alleged war crimes by Baghdad, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Tuesday.

"The United States will propose that the Security Council consider the creation of a commission to investigate Iraqi war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide," Mr. Christopher said at a meeting with the Iraqi National Congress, an opposition group. "There are a great many violations of human rights throughout the country."

Dow Jones Up 17.56 3,415.93	Trib Index Up 0.177% 99.02	
The Dollar Yen: 109.20 DM: 1.5847 Pound: 1.5783 Yen: 111.75 FF: 5.3468	General News Arabs and Israelis resumed peace talks after a four-month hiatus. Page 2. Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi evince contradictions in official policy. Page 5. Investigators back the FBI version of how the Texas cult fire began. Page 4.	Business/Finance Four airlines will try to merge, becoming Europe's largest carrier. Page 11. Euro Disney plans to seek new capital. Page 11. Japan declared its car industry eligible for recession assistance. Page 17.

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Taiwan and China Pledge End to 40 Years of Enmity

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — Delegates from China and Taiwan met here on Tuesday for historic talks, the first high-level meetings in more than four decades, with both sides professing a desire to replace their long enmity with new cordiality and cooperation.

The two days of discussions are longer on symbolism than substance, and they are not expected to achieve any major breakthrough. But they mark the beginning of a high-level dialogue that both sides expect to develop further in the coming months and years.

Officially, both sides say they hope the talks will start a process resulting in reunification of Taiwan with the Chinese mainland. But perhaps a more practical goal is simply the reduction of tensions between two heavily armed rivals in an area where military conflict remains a possibility.

The delegates agreed to establish a system of regular meetings at least four times a year between representatives of Taiwan and China. Cheyne J. Y. Chiu, a Taiwan spokesman, said the meetings represented an effort "to establish regular contacts so that we can talk business."

"The main accomplishment today is that we reached agreement on how to establish systematic contact," Mr. Chiu said.

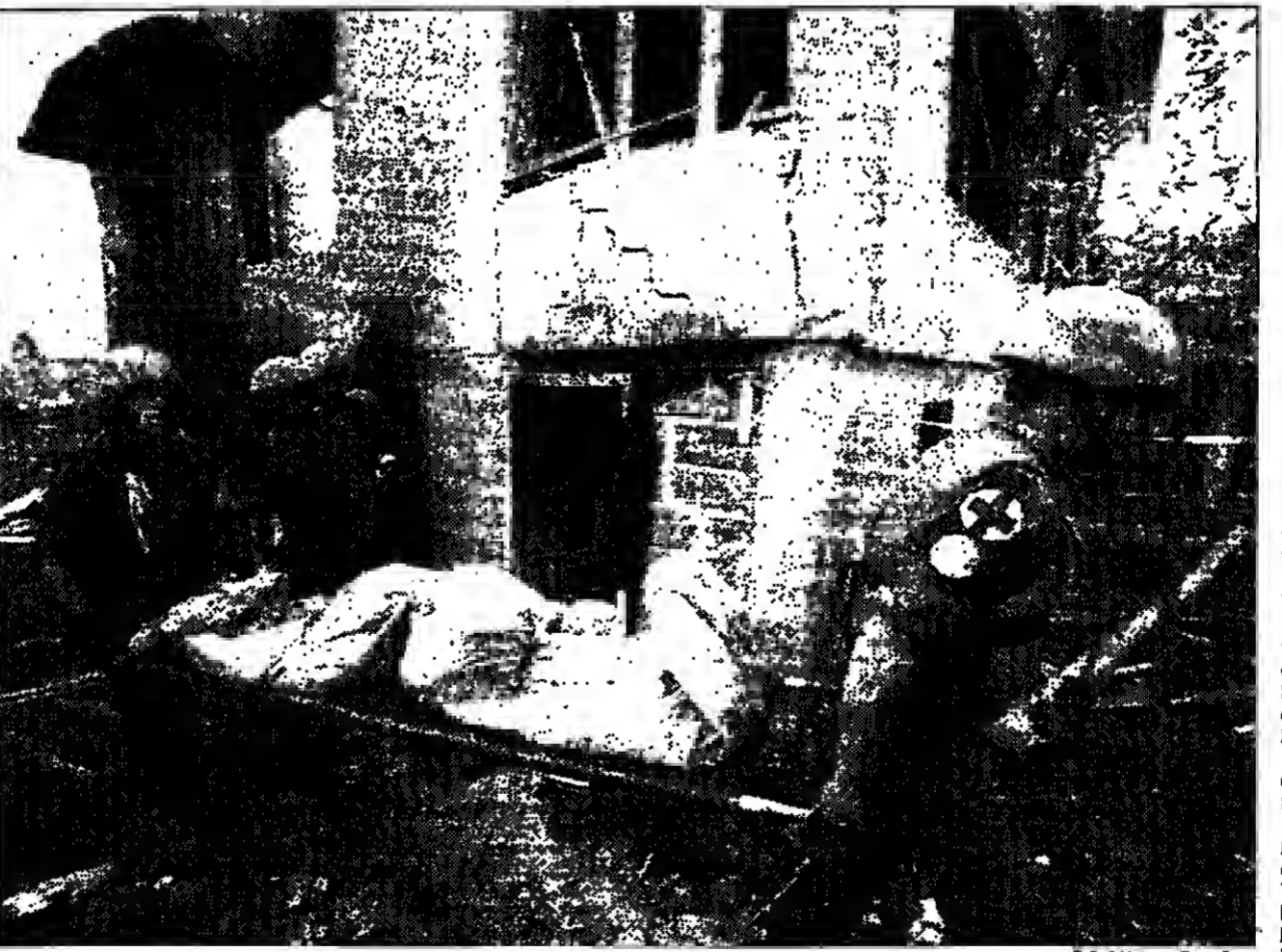
Taiwan and China regularly traded artillery shells in the 1950s, '60s and '70s, and even now China reserves the right to use military force to invade Taiwan. So it is a bit startling to see officials of the two sides exchanging handshakes as casually as they used to trade shells.

The one thing that both sides agree on is that Taiwan is part of China. But each regards itself as the legitimate government of the entirety. The Communists won the Chinese civil war in 1949 and forced the Nationalist government to flee to the island of Taiwan.

The Communists tried periodically to seize Taiwan. The first Taiwan military officer killed in one of these attacks was elevated to a minor god in Taiwan folklore, with a temple in his honor. But ever since 1949 the Communists have ruled the mainland and the Nationalists have governed Taiwan.

This week's talks are expected to lead to the signing of agreements on verification of each other's documents and on delivery of registered letters between the two sides. The delegations are working on a statement that will call for the dialogue in the future on such common concerns as crime, protection of intellectual property, and extradition of criminals and illegal refugees.

"These agreements are useful steps forward, but the most important thing is simply that the



Medics from United Nations forces removing the bodies of two Muslim civilians from a house near Vitez in central Bosnia on Tuesday. Seven members of a single family died in the house while fighting against what was described as 'ethnic cleansing' by Croat forces.

From Diana, Frank Talk of Bulimia and 'Despair'

Reuters

LONDON — The Princess of Wales, in a speech drawing on personal experience, described Tuesday how eating disorders developed from a "spiral of secret despair" caused by the trauma of growing up and coping with life.

The princess, 31, who was widely reported to have suffered from bulimia throughout her 20s, said eating disorders were rooted in adolescent self-doubt, a pressure to be perfect and the problems of dealing with the "unbearable."

Diana, the estranged wife of Prince Charles, did not directly mention her battle with bulimia in the address to a conference on eating disorders in London. But observers of the royal family said her willingness to speak out, knowing fully how she would be interpreted, was a tacit admission that reports in a biography last year that she had suffered from bulimia were correct.

The book, "Diana: Her True Story," portrayed the princess as the unhappy victim of a disastrous marriage. It quoted one of her friends as saying she had struggled with bulimia for years.

Pictures from the mid-1980s show the princess as extremely thin. The photos aroused tabloid suspicions at the time that she had anorexia nervosa, another eating disorder.

Anorexics have a pathological fear of weight gain and sometimes starve themselves to death. In bulimia, sufferers have a constant craving for food.

In a five-minute address, Diana said such disorders often could be traced to "low personal esteem and feelings of self-revulsion" in childhood. She urged families and other adults to show children that they were valued for themselves.

"With greater awareness and more information, these people, who are locked into a spiral of secret despair, can be reached before the disease takes over their lives," she said.

The speech is bound to inspire speculation in the press about the roots of Diana's eating disorder and the likely reaction of Buckingham Palace to her statements.

Diana's parents separated in a social scandal when she was a child. She was reared by her father and his second wife.

Defying Sanctions, Serbs Attack in Northwest Bosnia

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Serbian fighters, defying growing international pressure aimed at forcing an end to the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, began a new ground and artillery attack Tuesday on the Muslim-held Bosnian town of Bihać.

The attack on Bihać, the last remaining Muslim stronghold in northwestern Bosnia, began as new United Nations sanctions on the former Yugoslavia took effect.

Under the sanctions, Yugoslav assets abroad are to be confiscated, and the transport of most foreign-made goods through the two remaining Yugoslav republics, Serbia and Montenegro, is to be forbidden.

Over the weekend, anticipating the imposition of sanctions, Yugoslav leaders appealed to their Serbian allies in Bosnia to accept the peace plan devised by the

international mediators Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen. The appeal was rejected. The attack Tuesday on Bihać suggested that Bosnian Serbs have no intention of winding down their war.

A senior UN official, Cedric Thornberry, said Serbian soldiers backed by 10 tanks and an undetermined number of artillery pieces attacked Bihać before dawn. According to UN officials, artillery attacks on Bihać began Monday night and an infantry assault began several hours later. They said fighting was raging in at least four areas around Bihać.

Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, denied that his forces were seeking to capture the town.

"We are not going to take over Bihać, we are not going to enter Bihać," he said in Belgrade. "Muslims are provoking us on almost all front lines."

In a statement distributed by the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, the Bosnian Serbian military com-

mand attributed the attack to "an unorganized group of men" acting without orders. It said the men had attacked Bihać to avenge deaths and destruction caused by Muslim and Croatian forces in their villages last year.

Mr. Thornberry acknowledged that the attack "was certainly not the size expected to take Bihać."

"We cannot rule out the possibility that it was a local, crazy initiative," he said.

Nearly 300,000 people, many of them refugees from nearby villages already seized by Serbian forces, are in Bihać. In recent months, they have survived principally on food and medicine transported by UN forces.

"The humanitarian consequences of sustained fighting in the area could be very serious," the United Nations Protection Force said in a statement.

Under the tightened sanctions that took effect Tuesday, trucks no longer will be able to pass through Yugoslavia on their way to other destinations. Weaker

sanctions that have been in effect for the last year allowed such transshipment. Many trucks who claimed they were only driving through unloaded cargo here.

The tighter sanctions also include imposition of a 12-mile (20-kilometer) maritime exclusion zone off the Yugoslav coast, new controls on freighters using the Danube, and bans on the use of Yugoslav buses or rail cars for international traffic.

The French foreign minister, Alain Juppé, warned that countries that do not cooperate in imposing the new sanctions would be punished. He did not name any country, but news reports from Paris said France believes that Greece, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Romania have been lax in their enforcement up to now.

"We have to let the states in the region know that we had enough of them not playing the game," Mr. Juppé said in a televised interview.

WORLD BRIEFS

Scotland Yard Knew of IRA Threat

LONDON (AP) — Scotland Yard confirmed Tuesday that it had warned of a "heightened threat" of a terrorist attack the day before an IRA bomb killed one person Saturday and caused hundreds of millions of pounds of damage.

"It called for increased vigilance from police, given a heightened threat," said a spokeswoman, speaking anonymously, in keeping with British custom. She would not say how widely the message was circulated, exactly what it warned of, what action was taken or how common such warnings are.

But The Times said the warning was distributed to the police throughout Britain. The newspaper said top executives in London's financial district were alerted and roadblocks were set up to check cars. Despite these measures, the Irish Republican Army drove a dump truck laden with explosives into the center of the financial district Saturday morning. The police spotted it more than an hour before the explosion, but did not try to approach for fear of booby traps.

One Judge Is Released in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — Gunmen holding 19 Supreme Court justices freed one of the magistrates Tuesday but pressed for action on their demands for a \$20 million ransom — safe passage out of the country and the release of an unspecified number of prisoners.

Speculation heightened that the gunman, who took over the court building Monday, belonged to Colombia's Medellín cocaine cartel and wanted the release of four cartel members arrested in Costa Rica in September and awaiting trial.

The judge who was released, identified as Jesus Ramirez, walked out of the court building and was taken to a hospital. A police official said the judge was suffering from a heart condition.

German Parties Press Asylum Curbs

BONN (Reuters) — Germany's mainstream parties have agreed to press ahead with tight limits on the right to political asylum despite differences on a few points, official sources said Tuesday.

Parliamentary leaders of the three parties in the governing coalition and the opposition Social Democrats want new legislation to take effect July 1, said officials who were at the talks.

The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the four parties had decided to let experts settle remaining differences over some key details, including a list of countries no longer considered politically repressive. Under the legislation, which is due for final debate in the Bundestag in May, asylum-seekers entering Germany from safe third countries could immediately be turned back at the border or expelled once in the country.

India Charges Pilots With Homicide

NEW DELHI (AFP) — The pilot and co-pilot of an Indian Airlines plane that crashed Monday, killing at least 55 people, were charged with culpable homicide Tuesday, the Press Trust of India reported.

The charges were filed against S. N. Singh, the pilot, and Manisha Mohan, his co-pilot, in the western city of Amrangsabad, where the Boeing 737 with 118 on board crashed within five minutes of taking the news agency reported. The two crew members were among the 61 survivors of the crash. Two people remained unaccounted for. Indian Airlines officials declined to comment on the crash.

In another development, the civil aviation minister, Ghulam Nabi Azad, said he was grounding four Boeing 737s that were more than 20 years old. He told Parliament that the Boeing 737 that crashed Monday was 19 years old.

Khmer Rouge Detains 4 UN Officers

PHNOM PENH (AP) — In their latest challenge to United Nations peacekeepers, Khmer Rouge guerrillas refused Tuesday to allow four unarmed UN civilian police officers to leave the refugee-resettlement village where they are stationed, a UN spokesman said.

The armed guerrillas said the officers — two from France and two from Morocco — had to stay in Yei Ath to protect residents until government soldiers withdrew from the area, the spokesman, Eric Falt, said. It was not known whether restrictions had been placed on four other foreigners working for UN agencies in the village, he said.

On Sunday morning, about 130 government soldiers attacked the village in Banteay Meanchey Province in northwestern Cambodia, starting a battle with Khmer Rouge guerrillas, Mr. Falt said. Nobody was killed in the attack. The Khmer Rouge has held captive more than a dozen UN personnel in the past few months. It has released them unharmed, but it also has been blamed in shootings of half a dozen UN peacekeepers in the past month.

Dane Is Confident of Maastricht 'Yes'

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Denmark's prime minister said Tuesday that the other EC countries would seek a new union agreement if Danes once again rejected the Maastricht Treaty on European Union.

But Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen said he was confident Danes would give the treaty "a clear yes" in a second referendum on May 18. "More and more there are indications that, in case of a new Danish rejection, the other countries will head together in the direction of a new agreement," Mr. Rasmussen said.

He was reacting to the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, who had said Sunday that Britain would not exclude the possibility of another European union arrangement if the Maastricht treaty was not ratified.

Japan Sets Date for Troops in Africa

TOKYO (AP) — Japan said Tuesday that it would send 53 military personnel to join United Nations peacekeeping operations in Mozambique from May 6 to the end of November, government officials said.

The plan was approved at a cabinet meeting Tuesday, a month after Japan announced that it would send military workers to the African nation, the officials said. Of the 53 Self-Defense Force personnel, 48 will join transport units while 5 will work at the operation's headquarters in Mozambique, they said.

Officials said the cabinet had also decided to send 50 election monitors to Cambodia, which will hold UN-supervised elections from May 23 to 27. On Monday, 30 UN election volunteers resigned in Cambodia, most citing security fears triggered by the murder this month of a Japanese volunteer.

UNITA Shoots Down UN Relief Plane

SAO TOME (Reuters) — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA said Tuesday that it shot down a United Nations relief plane near the eastern city of Luena.

One of two crewmen injured after the plane was forced down into a minefield died, said the World Food Program, the UN agency that chartered the plane.

UNITA radio, monitored in the island state of São Tomé and Príncipe, said its forces besieging Luena hit the Russian Antonov An-12 transport with a missile Monday and it crashed in flames. According to the report, the plane did not have UN markings.

TRAVEL UPDATE

France announced that the European Community's plan to scrap all border controls on people, already four months behind schedule, will not take effect before 1994.

Unusually low ozone levels over the Czech Republic have led the government to urge people to stay out of the sun. The Ministry of Health warned people not to sunbathe between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. because of the dangers of extremely high ultraviolet radiation.

The U.S. government is warning its citizens visiting the Philippines of the dangers of crime and insurgency in some tourist destinations. Embassy officials in Manila cited Communist guerrilla activity in the area of the resort city of Baguio, as well as crime in the resort of Boracay Island in central Philippines and possible Muslim separatist violence and banditry in the southern island of Mindanao.

Passengers could travel from Paris to Moscow in just 15 hours if a high-speed trans-European rail link via Berlin, Warsaw and Minsk was created, according to participants in an international transportation conference in Warsaw.

Arabs and Israelis Resume Peace Talks

U.S. Signals More Active Role

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Arabs and Israelis began a critical round of peace talks on Tuesday after a four-month suspension, and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher told delegates to stop discussing procedure and start tackling the key issues.

Mr. Christopher's rare intervention seemed to signal a more aggressive role in the search for agreement on Palestinian self-rule and peace between Israel and Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

But Mr. Christopher said that while the Clinton administration intended to be "helpful in every way" it could, the key to a successful outcome was direct negotiations between the Israelis and the Arabs.

"We'll continue to play the role we have over the last few months," he said, "a partner in the sense of an honest broker."

Mr. Christopher's recent assertions that the United States intended to be a "full partner" had suggested that the Clinton administration would try to influence the talks as Arab governments and doves Israelis had long urged.

But as he posed for photographs with the chief Israeli, Jordanian, Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian negotiators, the secretary of state said the United States would not make a specific proposal.

"Direct negotiations is the only way to achieve peace," he said.

At the same time, he urged Israel and the Arabs "to focus on the substance of the negotiations — not process, not procedure, but to get down to the real substance of the negotiations."

As the talks resumed, Israel insisted that Syria spell out its peace terms and Syria demanded the surrender of all the land Israel captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

"There is nothing important to report today," the chief Syrian negotiator, Moufak Alif, said after the sides had met for two hours.

Itamar Rabinovich, the chief Israeli delegate, agreed, saying, "Much was not accomplished today." He said Syria had been "rather vague" about its peace offer, but added that there was "a mutual agreement to move forward."

Of his talks with Israel, the Jordanian delegation's leader, Abdul Salam Majali, said, "We hope this is the beginning of a nice, good, constructive round."

Mr. Rabinovich had cautioned earlier. "We will not be able to move forward without getting that very specific, explicit and precise definition of peace."

But Mr. Alif said the details should be worked out by the two sides only after Israel agreed to give up the strategic Golan Heights.

Israel had offered to relinquish territory before the talks recessed in December, but it declined to say how much it would give up until Syria spelled out its peace terms.

Separate talks were also renewed Tuesday between Israel and Lebanon. Negotiations with the Palestinians over a self-rule plan for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip also were to be held.

The Israel-Syria talks are considered the most promising. Mr. Alif and Mr. Rabinovich both said they welcomed the assertion that the United States would be a "full partner" in the negotiations.

"We hope this impetus leads to good and positive results," Mr. Alif said.



Members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine protesting the peace negotiations on Tuesday at Bethlehem University.

Hard-Liners on Both Sides Vow Their Opposition

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Uncompromising hawkish among both Israelis and Palestinians denounced the resumption of Middle East peace negotiations in Washington on Tuesday, making it clear that if an agreement were ever reached it would encounter strong opposition on each side.

Palestinian hard-liners called a strike that brought commercial activity to a standstill in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and in Arab sections of East Jerusalem.

For their part, Israel's rightist opposition accused Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of having made too many concessions to the Palestinians and to Syria without getting anything in return.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who started the peace negotiations in October 1991 but who was unwilling to make any territorial compromises, accused the present Labor-led government of being ready to pay "nearly any price" for an agreement.

"The Arabs take this into account, and as a result there is no doubt they will increase their de-

mands and raise the price," Mr. Shamir said in an interview on army radio.

While commercial strikes are far from unusual in the Israeli-held territories, the one on Tuesday was a clear test of wills between various factions opposed to the talks and the mainstream Fatah camp of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is increasingly isolated in championing continued negotiations.

In that sense the hard-liners, the Islamic movement known as Hamas and nine Syria-based groups, prevailed. But it was also clear that many shop owners had rejected Fatah pleas to stay open only because they decided that it was safer to shut down for a day than to worry about possible reprisals.

"The peace talks are good," said Juma Nashwan, who owns a camera store in Gaza. "We want peace. We must live together."

Nonetheless, disenchantment runs deep among many Palestinians after 18 months of talks that have yet to produce tangible progress and that have been accompanied by sharp bursts of anti-Israel violence, shootings of Palestinian protesters by Israeli soldiers, deportations of accused militants and a month-old sealing off of the territories.

Palestinian negotiators say they feel they are skating on ever-thinning ice. Several reportedly have received threats. Some went to Washington reluctantly at best, including the delegation head, Halidar Abdel-Shafi. And virtually all

warn that this ninth round of talks must produce concrete results or risk having the entire process fall apart.

Were that to happen, few tears would be shed among hawks on either side of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Rightist parties in Israel have forced a parliamentary debate on Wednesday on concessions offered by the Rabin government to lure the Palestinians back to the bargaining table. These measures are expected to be announced in Washington within the next few days, but only after the Palestinians show that they are, in the words of an Israeli official, "clearly serious" about reaching a peace accord.

Among the steps likely to be taken are the establishment of a special group in the peace negotiations

to discuss human rights issues in the territories, a relaxation of restrictions that have kept many Palestinians in the territories from living with family members in Jordan and other countries and the return of about 35 people who were among an estimated 1,200 Palestinians deported from 1967 to 1987.

Benjamin Begin, a leading member of parliament from the Likud party, accused the government of starting down "a very slippery slope" with such offers to the Palestinians.

"If the idea is that you have to give and give and give in order to appease the extremists so that they will let the so-called moderates keep negotiating, what do you do — you appease the terrorists," Mr. Begin said.

CIA Says France Sought U.S. Secrets

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency recently warned dozens of U.S. defense and aerospace companies that French intelligence agents were targeting them for their industrial secrets, and the warnings helped persuade Hughes Aircraft Co. not to exhibit its aerospace equipment at the Paris Air Show in June.

[French aerospace and defense executives dismissed the allegations Tuesday, Reuters reported from Paris. "There has been no spying at Le Bourget (or ages)," said Serge Dassault, chairman of the aircraft maker Dassault Aviation and general commissioner of the show, which opens on June 11 at Le Bourget airfield.]

The CIA's information appears to be based in part on a 21-page document, allegedly prepared by the French government in about 1990. The document outlines the types of 21st-century aerospace and defense technologies in which French companies are interested, U.S. industry officials said.

Knight-Ridder Inc. newspapers recently received a copy of the document anonymously in the mail, and published reports about it last week. It said the unsigned, undated

report, written in French, listed the U.S. corporate secrets on which French diplomats in the United States should focus, including numerous types of research work, marketing strategies and U.S. positions in trade disputes.

On April 11, the Sunday Times of London reported that the CIA also had received the memo anonymously in the mail.

Asked about the memo, a French Embassy spokesman in Washington said: "There is nothing in this document to indicate that it was released by French government officials."

The chairman of Hughes Aircraft, C. Michael Armstrong, had doubts about attending the Paris show because of the cost. The alleged French intelligence effort was "the last straw" in his decision to forgo the trip, a Hughes official said.

Hughes learned that one item

listed in the memo was a Hughes communications satellite that recently lost a competition with French manufacturers to provide \$238 million worth of communications spacecraft to Arab countries.

[But Mr. Dassault said in Paris, according to a Reuters report: "There is nothing secret at the displays. When there are secrets that deserve being put in a box, they are kept in a box."

"So I do not see what the Americans have to fear," he added. "It's an argument they use when they don't want to come."

For years, U.S. intelligence agencies have counseled American business executives visiting France and some other allied countries not to leave secret documents in hotel rooms when they go out.

Japan also has tried to get U.S. companies' secrets, U.S. government officials have said.

[The Paris daily Le Monde re-

ported that competition between arms makers was so intense that French personnel who negotiated the sale this year of more than 400 Lockheed tanks to the United Arab Emirates received written death threats from U.S. rivals. The Lockheed, produced by a state-owned company, GIAT-Industries, was in competition with the U.S. M-1 Abrams tank. A spokeswoman for GIAT-Industries said the company would make no comment about the alleged death threats, Reuters reported.]

Based in part on the memo, the CIA and the State Department have given numerous U.S. companies warnings about the French interest, industry officials said.

The CIA told McDonnell Douglas Corp. about the French memo, a company official said.

"This was a one-of-a-kind briefing," he said. "They don't normally do that."

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A Hero in Los Angeles Riots Dies

LOS ANGELES — The Reverend Benny Newton, 60, a black minister who defied a black mob in the 1992 Los Angeles riots to save a stranger's life, died of leukemia Saturday.

On April 29, 1992, Mr. Newton was watching live news broadcasts of the rioting that had broken out after the acquittal of four white Los Angeles police officers in the beating of Rodney King, a black man who had been arrested after a traffic chase.

He rushed outside, went to a nearby intersection that was a focal point of the disturbances and threw

himself over Fidel Lopez, who had been dragged out of his truck, kicked, beaten, stripped and sprayed with paint by a mob of blacks.

"Mr. Newton yelled at the mob, 'If you kill him, you'll have to kill me, too!'"

When the crowd backed off, Mr. Newton drove Mr. Lopez to a hospital for treatment.

"He put his life in mine," Mr. Lopez, 46, said after the beating. "He saved me."

Mrs. Warren, 100, widow of Chief Justice Earl Warren, has died of congestive heart failure.

Tran Duc Theo, 76, a Vietnamese

philosopher and former dean of the faculty of history at Fudan University, died in Paris. He was hospitalized Thursday after a fall.

Everett F. Drumright, 86, who retired as U.S. ambassador to Taiwan in 1962 after 32 years in the Foreign Service, died Saturday.

Emil Synek, 89, a Czech author and playwright who opposed Hitler and communism, died April 12 in Paris, where he had been living in exile since 1947.

Francis J. Gaudette, 57, executive vice president and chief financial officer at Microsoft Corp., died of cancer Friday in Seattle.

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FIRST 100 DAYS / FLAILING AT AN OLD FOE

Clinton Tries Several Tactics, but Perot Won't Buzz Off

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — They insist that the timing was coincidental. But officials at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, ordered the removal of two portraits of a young midshipman named Ross Perot from an alumni display only days before President Bill Clinton visited earlier this month.

It is only Mr. Clinton who could so easily remove the image of Mr. Perot, whose grinning presence seems to hang over the White House like an annoying, uninvited visitor.

To the dismay of White House officials, Mr. Perot has emerged as a far more powerful irritant to Mr. Clinton than he ever was as an independent presidential candidate in the campaign last year, when his central mission seemed to be beating up President George Bush.

Unsure of what to do about Mr. Perot, the White House has switched from stroking him to attacking him to ignoring him altogether.

Although Mr. Clinton tried to sound conciliatory last week ("I don't want to get into an argument with Mr. Perot," he said), he stunned many of his advisers by lashing out during the Naval Academy appearance, saying that the Texan had engaged in "rumormongering."

But Mr. Perot always seems to come back with the last laugh, or barb, reminding the White House that Mr. Clinton needs to win over some of the 19 million people who voted for Mr. Perot if the president is to be re-elected in a two-candidate race in 1996.

Mr. Perot has been anything but hesitant to fling his down-home-style tirades at his onetime presidential rival. He has challenged everything from Mr. Clinton's economic plan to the closed-door operations of Hillary Rodham Clinton's health-care panel.

The attacks only escalated in Mr. Perot's latest media blitz, which began Sunday on an NBC news talk show. He derided Mr. Clinton's ill-fated package to stimulate the economy as having "Mickey Mouse stuff."

Then, in the tones of a schoolboy taunting on a classmate, he complained of the president, "He called me a liar."

That was only a warm-up for the half-hour he bought that evening on NBC, in which he urged Americans to lobby the White House and Congress against new taxes without spending cuts.

Depicting Mr. Clinton as a typically untrustworthy politician, he said: "It's just campaign politics. Telling the people what they want to hear at the time."

Perhaps because there has been no phenomenon like Mr. Perot in American political history, White House officials are unsure of how much of a threat he is. But they know he is a threat.

Mindful of the importance of Mr. Perot's supporters to his own future, Mr. Clinton has signed on to several of the Texan's proposals, from embracing deeper spending cuts than initially planned to pledging wide efforts to tighten campaign finance and ethics laws.

Still, Mr. Clinton and his advisers are grappling with a quandary: what to do about Mr. Perot himself. Thus far, the White House has flailed, moving from one approach to another to another.

Knowing that Mr. Perot's wealth can buy enough television time to sustain his influence, and fearful that he could decide to throw his support to Republicans, some White House advisers have counseled the president to seek Mr. Perot's blessing for his policies. (The first approach.)

The White House chief of staff, Thomas F. (Mack) McLarty Jr., speaks to Mr. Perot from time to time, and even invited his poll-taker, Gordon S. Black, to the White House to discuss his findings. Mr. Clinton spoke to Mr. Perot by telephone to preview his economic plan and seek support.

Mr. Perot was subdued after the initial stroking, but the effect did not last. Before long he was back on the air, bashing the president.

Since Mr. Perot thrives on attention, some Clinton advisers believe that the best thing the White House could do would be to ignore him. (The second approach.)

That seemed to be what the White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos, was doing Monday. Asked whether he had any reaction to Mr. Perot's television appearance Sunday night, he said, "I didn't see it."

Paul Begala, a political adviser to Mr. Clinton, said

the president should concentrate on issues that would appeal to Mr. Perot's supporters and not worry about the man himself.

"What I see too much of in Washington is people who either want to suck up to Mr. Perot or strike out at Mr. Perot," Mr. Begala said. "Let's eliminate the middle man and address the issues that his voters care about."

But Frank Luntz, a former poll-taker for Mr. Perot, said: "Ross Perot has become too popular and too credible for Bill Clinton to ignore. He can buy his way on television. And he's like the Chinese Army: just when you think you're rid of them, more come."

Despite the pleas for restraint, there have been instances in which Mr. Clinton angrily lashed out at Mr. Perot. (The third approach.)

Infuriated at what he interpreted as a slight against Mr. McLarty when Mr. Perot said that the president's advisers lacked business experience, Mr. Clinton added this devastatingly personal line to his speech at the annual dinner of journalists' Gridiron Club: "He just resents it because Mack's a short guy with real power."

Some White House advisers said such comments simply play into Mr. Perot's hands. But the White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, sees it differently. "I think that when Perot says something that is wrong, you have to point out that it's wrong," she said.

The risk with this approach, however, is that it will encourage Mr. Perot to become even more of an enemy.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

President's Newest Woo is a Credibility Gap

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton approaches his 100th day in office with a credibility gap: In a new poll, 48 percent of Americans said that he had broken too many promises.

The Associated Press poll found that more people consider Mr. Clinton a strong leader than not, 49 percent to 37 percent, with the rest unsure. That may be reassuring for a president trying to push for change after winning only 43 percent of the vote in November.

On a separate question, 48 percent said that he had broken promises too often, while 34 percent said he had kept his promises so far. Of those faulting the president for broken promises, most said they were not Democrats, but one in six said they had voted for Mr. Clinton.

Just over 12 percent, or one in eight, gave Mr. Clinton high marks for leadership and low marks for credibility.

Two-thirds of those who said they had voted for President George Bush gave a negative rating to Mr. Clinton's leadership. Those who voted for Ross Perot split about evenly in assessing Mr. Clinton.

The national telephone poll of 1,014 adults was taken April 16 to 20 by ICR Survey Research Group and has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points. (AP)

Shultz on Reagan: Visionary, Stubborn Chief

WASHINGTON — Former President Ronald Reagan is depicted in the memoirs of his secretary of state, George F. Shultz, as a visionary and a stubborn chief executive who often rose above incompetence and uncompromising advisers, but also distorted facts and at times "almost knowingly" deceived himself.

This complex portrait of Mr. Reagan, who is pictured as having been more engaged in decision-making than generally recognized, emerges from Mr. Shultz's new book, "Turmoil and Triumph: My Years as Secretary of State."

Mr. Shultz maintains that his efforts to build a coherent foreign policy and a relationship with Mr. Reagan were repeatedly undermined by the opposition of conservative advisers in the White House and by William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger. Mr. Shultz writes that on several occasions he was on the verge of resigning, but was talked out of it by Mr. Reagan.

While Mr. Shultz sharply criticizes Mr. Reagan's performance in the Iran-contra affair, he also depicts a president who defied his administration's conservative wing to negotiate with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and who changed and grew during his presidency.

"Sometimes President Reagan simply did not care that much about facts and details," Mr. Shultz wrote. "That bothered the press and it bothered me. When he told me how the release of the Russian Pentacostals (from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow) was linked to his subsequent lifting of the grain embargo against the Soviets imposed by Jimmy Carter, I pointed out that he had lifted that embargo shortly after taking office, over two years before the Soviets allowed the Pentacostals to emigrate. He nodded in agreement and kept right on telling the same story. More importantly, no matter how often I pointed out to him that he had indeed traded arms for hostages in the Iran-contra affair, he found that impossible to accept." (WP)

Quote / Unquote

Representative Leslie Byrne, a first-term Democrat from Virginia: "We're builders of the process, not destroyers. We want to see it work better, not throw it out. Those who want to see us take this place apart brick by brick are going to be disappointed." (AP)

Away From Politics

• The United States has denied that its intelligence agents worked with a radical Muslim preacher in New York whose followers have been charged with the World Trade Center bombing. The U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Robert Pelletreau, issued the denial in response to reports suggesting Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman was allowed into the United States in 1990 because he had helped the CIA channel funds to anti-Communist Muslim guerrillas in Afghanistan.

• Two Duval County, Florida, judges targeted in a corruption investigation were convicted of selling favors from the bench. Jurors found two other judges innocent or were undecided on the charges against them.

• The United States, while pushing for limits on weapons of mass destruction, has agreed to sell \$46 billion worth of conventional weapons to developing countries since the Gulf War, with more than half going to the Middle East, the bipartisan Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus said in a report.

• The Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. wanted his personal papers to be housed in his native South and not at Boston University, his widow, Coretta Scott King, testified in a lawsuit she brought against the university. She said he had accepted its offer to hold his papers in the mid-1960s because he had been concerned about their safety because of bomb threats.

• The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that states cannot bar accountants from soliciting business clients. The 9-to-1 ruling on a ban in Florida was the latest of a series of decisions giving constitutional protection to commercial speech.

• New York City teachers should receive a wage increase of at least 8.5 percent, slightly higher than those received by most other city workers, a state fact-finding panel has recommended. Both sides said the nonbinding recommendation could promote a settlement in a bitter 19-month labor dispute.

Reuters, AP, WP, NYT

A Too-Frank Aide And Balky Congress

Budget Chief Causes a Stir

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton struggled Tuesday to revive his stalled legislative agenda and overcome problems made embarrassingly clear in a candid assessment by his budget director.

Leon E. Panetta, the budget director, said Monday that Mr. Clinton's economic program and proposed aid to Russia were facing tough battles in Congress and that support was lacking to approve the free-trade agreement with Canada and Mexico.

He also suggested that the president should delay releasing his health care plan because of problems that Mr. Clinton's separate budget package is having in Congress. His remarks were given wide coverage in the press.

Administration officials scrambled to move past the story on Tuesday, insisting that Mr. Clinton still expected to secure aid to Russia, a modified free-trade pact and a timely health care plan.

Mr. Clinton was asked during his morning jog if he was angry with his budget chief. "What for?" he said.

The White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos, said Mr. Panetta had not talked to Mr. Clinton but was greeted warmly at a meeting of senior staff members on Tuesday afternoon. "No boxes," Mr. Stephanopoulos quipped.

According to the spokesman, Mr. Panetta told his colleagues, "Listen, I don't think that was the right characterization of the way I was talking. I'm sorry for the way it turned out."

A senior administration official said Mr. Clinton was "hot at first," but accepted Mr. Panetta's explanation.

Elsewhere, there were comments that the White House was finally owning up to its problems.

"Hallelujah. The truth has been told," said Senator Boh Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska.

Officials publicly and privately denied theories that the budget director was trying to get a message to Mr. Clinton that the administration was using him to lower the nation's expectations of Mr. Clinton's presidency.

Mr. Clinton told the National Realtors Association that "the changes we have to make won't be easy."

"It hasn't been easy so far," he added. "It's not going to be easy in the future."

He also met with Democratic leaders of Congress to plot strategy for his economic package and to discuss progress on health care changes.

The president told the realtors group that he had spent his first 100 days trying "to overcome inertia, ideology and indifference."

"Now the time has come to reinvigorate and re-energize our efforts to make sure that the budget steps that have been taken are going to be followed through on," he said.

Mr. Stephanopoulos, describing Mr. Clinton's reaction to Mr. Panetta's comments, said, "He kind of had a small smile on his face — and said, obviously he wished the story didn't happen, but I don't know his exact words."

Mr. Stephanopoulos said Mr. Clinton, like Mr. Panetta, had said it would be difficult to get Congress to approve aid for Russia until there was progress on his domestic agenda.

The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, and Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown were forced to reiterate the administration's support of the North American Free Trade Agreement, with side agreements to protect workers and the environment.

Mr. Panetta was quoted as saying the agreement was "dead," a word Mr. Stephanopoulos said applied only to the status of the accord now.

"I expect NAFTA to be approved by the Congress" when the side agreements are completed, Mr. Stephanopoulos added. "It's certainly not dead."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Baseball Not Guilty Of Flight to Suburbs

Professional baseball has a poor record of promoting blacks to management positions or in promoting the game itself in the inner city. Today, far more black youths are playing basketball and football on inner-city sandlots than are playing baseball — a trend that may bode ill for baseball's future.

Baseball is not guilty, however, of moving from downtown stadiums near black neighborhoods to the white suburbs, despite a widespread belief to the contrary.

James A. Berard says in a letter to The Washington Post: "In the 1993 season, only three of the 28 major league teams will play the game in the suburbs."

Mr. Berard writes. These are the California Angels, the Texas Rangers and the Florida Marlins. All other 25 teams play within the cities whose names they wear, except for the Minnesota Twins and the Colorado Rockies. These two teams are named after states, but both play downtown in those states' biggest cities, Minneapolis and Denver.

More and more people consider religion to be "very important" in their lives, according to a Gallup Poll. Fifty-eight percent say religion is very important, 29 percent say it is somewhat important, and 12 percent say it is unimportant.

There has been a slow but steady increase since 1987 in the number of people who consider religion very important in their lives.

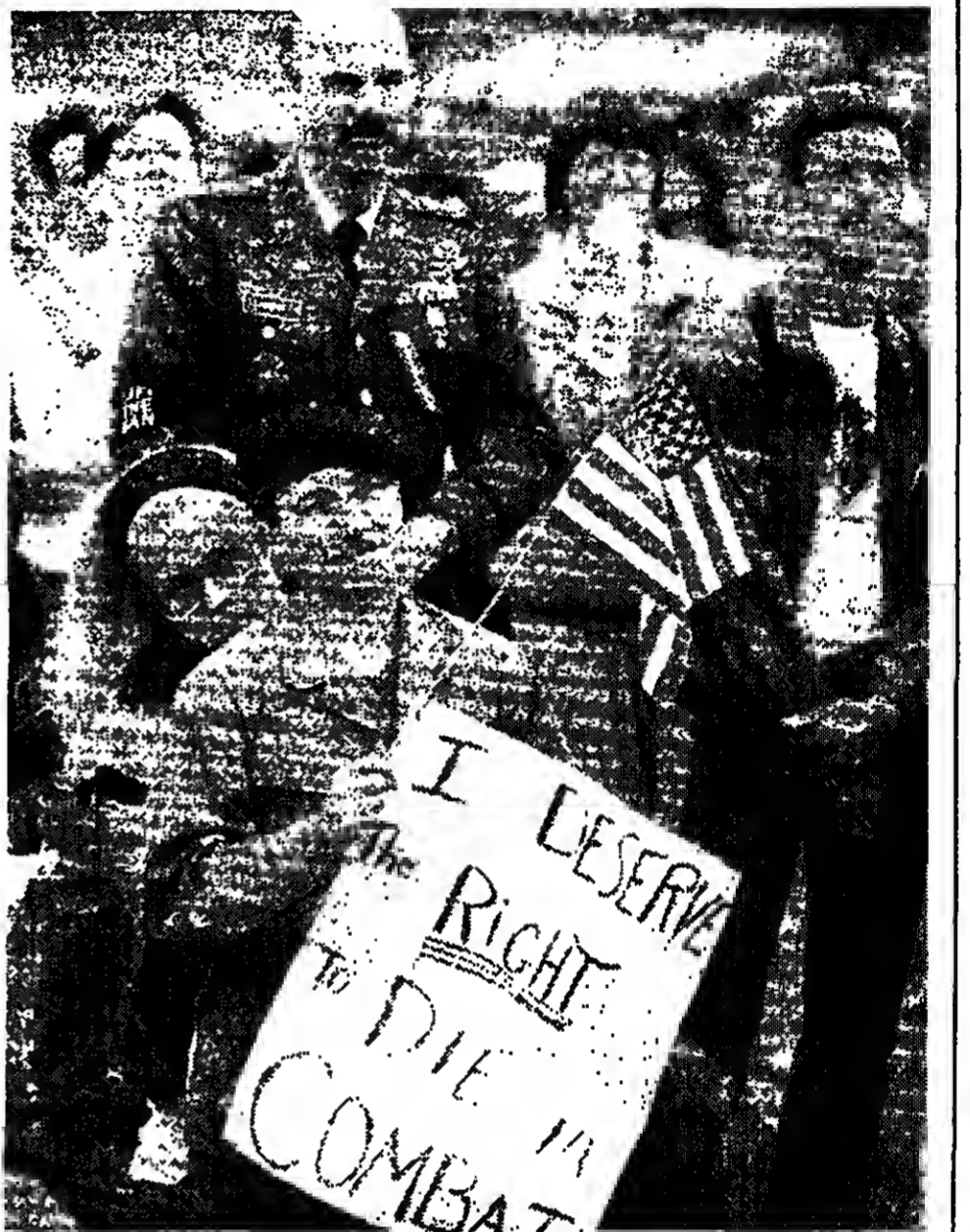
Before hearings, valves and other mechanical moving parts break down, they usually squeal and squeak — but often at frequencies too high for the human ear. Traditionally, the resulting breakdowns are headed off by preventive maintenance — replacing components after a certain time. But this means some parts get replaced too soon, and others break down ahead of

schedule, causing stoppages. Now, The New York Times reports, industry is increasingly getting around this age-old problem by using ultrasound devices that detect trouble before it gets serious.

During the 1953 Masters golf tournament, the Los Angeles Times recalls, one of the competitors, Count de Bendor, found his ball lodged in the bank of a brook. Deciding that he could play the ball, he took off his left shoe and sock and rolled his pants leg above the knee. Then he very carefully planted the bare

foot on the bank and stepped into the water with his well-shod right foot.

The Times says, "The look on his face as he realized what he had done was more memorable than his shot."



AIMING THEIR CASE AT THE TOP BRASS — Demonstrators outside the Pentagon, part of a group of about 300, calling for an end to the ban on homosexuals' serving in the military.

Arthur Higbee

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Investigators Back FBI on Cult Fire

They Say Branch Davidians Deliberately Set Deadly Blaze

By Sue Anne Pressley
Washington Post Service

WACO, Texas — The Branch Davidians deliberately set the intense fire that destroyed their armed fortress one week ago and led to the deaths of as many as 86 people inside, according to a report by arson investigators.

"It is the opinion of the investigative team that the fire started in the interior of the building in at least two separate locations at approximately the same time," said Paul Gray, a Houston fire official who headed the independent group of arson investigators from around the country.

"The team believes the fire was deliberately set by persons inside the compound," Mr. Gray said.

The finding supported the FBI's assertion that cult members had ignited the swiftly moving fire. But Mr. Gray declined to answer questions about motives for the arson, which the FBI has suggested came from a cult decision to commit suicide en masse rather than surrender to the federal authorities they had held at bay for 51 days.

Six of the nine cult members who escaped the blaze have insisted that there was no suicide pact and that the fire started when FBI armored vehicles ramming the buildings to spray tear gas inside caused several lit kerosene lanterns to overturn.

Jack Zimmermann, a Houston lawyer who has met with surviving cult members, questioned the arson team's findings.

"The information I had from survivors indicated there was no intentionally set fire," he said. "And I believe those people."

Mr. Gray, however, ruled out the possibility of an accidental fire based on photographic information and statements from witnesses as well as other evidence.

He said evidence showed a time gap between the last battering of the compound by an FBI armored vehicle and the appearance of the blaze.

In the seconds before the fire, Basque Bombings Wound 7

BILBAO, Spain — Bombs exploded Tuesday at a government office and a bank in the Basque region of Spain, slightly wounding seven police officers, officials said. No one claimed responsibility.

FBI agents have said they saw a man inside the compound bend down, make a sweeping motion as if he were throwing or spraying something, then cup his hand as if to light a match. In that instance, a glow appeared as if a flame had been lit. Infrared photographs taken from a helicopter hovering overhead also pinpointed several sources of the blaze.

Mr. Gray would not identify the substance used to start the fire, which consumed the compound and its women, children and men in less than 25 minutes. He cited several factors that contributed to the swiftness of the blaze, including the flimsy construction of the buildings, the lack of fire walls, and the presence of bales of hay, large quantities of paper and flammable liquids, and the cult's massive arsenal of weapons.

The spread of the fire was augmented by strong, dry winds from the south, he said.

Mr. Gray added that propane, which was used by the cult for cooking, had not contributed to the start of the fire, but that a propane tank in the rear of the building had caused a huge explosion as the blaze raged out of control.

The cause of the fire has been a source of controversy, in which the FBI's tactics have been called into question, because of the large number of deaths that resulted, including those of 17 small children.

The findings of the arson investigation team were divulged Monday, which coincided with the release of the first two autopsy reports from the Tarrant County medical examiner's office, showing that a man and a woman whose charred bodies were found atop a concrete bunker each died of a single gunshot wound to the side of the head.

The man has been identified as David Michael Jones, 38, who was the brother-in-law of the cult leader, David Koresh, and who served as one of his "Mighty Men," the band of Old Testament-style warriors who kept their weapons by their sides and taught other cult members to shoot to kill.

Justice of the Peace David Parcy identified the woman, whose body was found near that of Mr. Jones, as Shari E. Doyle, 18. Her father, Clive, escaped the blaze.

The medical examiner's office has not determined whether Mr. Jones and Miss Doyle were killed or committed suicide.



GOING TO THE POLLS IN YEMEN — Women in Sar'a, Yemen, waiting to vote Tuesday in the country's first multiparty election since North and South Yemen merged in 1990. There are 49 women among 3,545 candidates vying for 301 legislative seats.

Soviet N-Dumping Worse Than Feared

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The dumping of highly radioactive wastes at sea has been banned worldwide for more than three decades. Spent fuels from nuclear reactors, laden with cesium-137 and other deadly isotopes, were judged too dangerous to oceanic life and to humans.

A decade ago the ban was extended to all other forms of nuclear waste, including uranium mill tailings and other low-level refuse. The oceans, by global consensus, were ruled off-limits to mankind's most pernicious poisons.

Now, a new report by a team of Russian experts details how the Soviet Union repeatedly broke these rules and makes clear that Moscow lied to world authorities in asserting that it had never dumped radioactive waste into the oceans. The document paints a picture even darker than the rumors and half-truths about oceanic dumping that began to swirl as the Soviet Union collapsed.

It turns out that a vast amount of highly radioactive waste was dumped by the Soviet Union — twice the combined total of 12 other nuclear nations. But the threat to marine life is unclear since no records are yet available on the exact composition of the radioactive waste and on one knows for sure

that containment vessels are leaking.

The team of 46 experts that produced the report was headed by Alexei V. Yablokov, the top environmental adviser to President Boris N. Yeltsin. Translations of the report, which was made public last month in Moscow, are starting to circulate in the West.

"It's very significant," said Senator Ted Stevens, Republicans of Alaska, who has closely followed the issue. "The report has been motivated by a realization of the scope of the problem and a realization that they're going to have to have international assistance to deal with it. The cost of risk assessment alone could be in the billions."

The report says the Soviet Union dumped 2.5 million curies of radioactive wastes, including 18 nuclear reactors from submarines and an icebreaker. Sixteen of these power plants were cast into the shallow waters of the Kara Sea, six of them heavy with radioactive fuel, turning this Arctic site near major northern fisheries into the world's largest known nuclear dump.

The other two reactors went into the Sea of Japan. News of the sunken reactors, which do not contain fuel and are less dangerous, nonetheless startled Tokyo and prompted it to petition Moscow for details. The report also says the Russian

Navy is still dumping minor amounts of radioactive waste because it lacks processing and storage plants on land.

A big dose by any standard, the 2.5 million curies is almost twice what was previously thought to have been dumped at sea during the whole of the nuclear era. The International Atomic Energy Agency has estimated that a dozen nuclear nations from 1946 to 1982 dumped a total of 1.24 million curies of radioactive waste into the oceans.

In contrast, the recent accident at the Tomsk-7 nuclear plant in Siberia is said to have released 10 curies of radiation. A curie is the amount of radiation given off by one gram of radium and, in any nuclear material, is equal to the disintegration of 37 billion atoms per second. An old-style luminous watch dial with 12 radium dots emitted about three ooh-thousands of a curie of radiation.

Debate is beginning to build over the potential health risks of the newly disclosed oceanic dumping and what, if anything, to do about them. Uncontained liquid wastes dispersed long ago, but solid and liquid wastes in sunken reactors and metal drums appear to be localized, although the Russians say they have almost no direct observational data about whether such containers are intact, corroding or breached.

In theory, the powers of the ocean to dilute such material can make radioactive wastes essentially harmless. But localized releases of high concentration can do damage without being picked up by marine life.

Environmental groups that campaign for oceanic free oceans, says the wastes dumped by the Soviet Union are dangerous and should be removed for burial on land if at all possible.

But many scientists say that is too precipitous. Hugh D. Livingston, a senior researcher at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts who has studied oceanic radiation for 25 years, said the best strategy is thorough inquiry.

"You have to make an assessment of what's there and whether it's leaking," he said. "Then, you might decide it's better left alone."

The issue is whether it would safely decay in place, lowering the level of radioactivity. If you can't be sure, you might want to take it out."

Mr. Livingston added that the Russian oceanic wastes appear to have a level of radioactivity roughly equal to the long-lived isotopes thrown into the atmosphere by the Chernobyl power plant explosion in 1986, in the world's worst nuclear accident. If ocean wastes were similarly dispersed, he said, they could, in theory, contaminate fish or food.

But the Kara Sea, situated inside the Arctic Circle north of mainland Russia and east of the long, thin island of Novaya Zemlya, is frozen nine months of the year and is said to have little biological activity. The fishing grounds of the Barents, White and Norwegian seas lie hundreds of kilometers away. Such distances, scientists say, limit but do not eliminate the risk of the physical or biological migration from the most deadly of the dumped radioactive wastes.

Mr. Yablokov, in analyzing his team's report, said the most unsettling thing was the uncertainty. "Nobody knows what the situation is now," he told a Moscow audience this month, saying the Kara Sea was particularly suspect. "Nobody has studied the concrete place where 16 reactors have been sunk. Nobody has studied it for 20 to 25 years."

Last year Norway and Russia began a joint examination of the waters in the general area for signs of radioactive danger, finding little to prompt immediate worry. But the ship carrying the team was barred from access to the disposal sites themselves.

Late this summer an American-Russian team is to travel to some of the Kara sites and give them their first close-up scrutiny. Although the sea's waters are shallow and in theory could be explored by human divers, for reasons of safety the plan calls for lowering underwater robots on long tethers to hunt for signs of corrosion and leakage.

The 108-page report is not only an encyclopedia of Moscow's dirty deeds, but also constitutes a riveting confession of how international rules, as it states, "were consciously broken on numerous occasions."

In China's Crackdown On Population Growth, Force Is a Big Weapon

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — She should be taking her two-month-old baby out around the village now, proudly nursing him and teaching him about life. Instead, her baby is buried under a mound of dirt, and Li Qianling spends her time lying in bed, emotionally crushed and physically crippled.

The baby died because under China's complex quota system for births, local family planning officials wanted Ms. Li to give birth in 1992 rather than 1993. So on Dec. 30, when she was seven months pregnant, they took her to an unsanitary first-aid station and ordered the doctor to induce labor.

Ms. Li's family pleaded. The doctor protested. But the family planning workers insisted. The result: The baby died after nine hours, and Ms. Li, 23, is incapacitated.

That episode in Hunan Province, described in a classified government report and confirmed by the local authorities, is one outgrowth of a major nationwide crackdown by the Chinese family planning authorities. While the crackdown has been under way for two years, information about it is only now emerging as the authorities release population statistics showing a stunning decline in the birthrate.

The latest data suggest that through compulsory sterilization and other measures, China has lowered fertility to what is by far the country's lowest level ever. The statistics for 1992 — showing many fewer babies even than during the harsh crackdowns of the early 1980s — amazed population experts, for the family planners achieved targets that they had not expected to reach until 2010.

Ms. Li's persecutors had a reason for going to such extremes to enforce population quotas: They were protecting themselves under a new "responsibility system" that the government has introduced as the mechanism for the crackdown.

Under this system, central leaders hold local officials personally responsible for reducing births in their jurisdictions, and punish them for failing to do so.

The evidence of a far-reaching crackdown presents a direct challenge to the Clinton administration. President Ronald Reagan cut off U.S. financing of the United Nations Population Fund because of concerns that its work was intertwined with a coercive Chinese family planning program, but President Bill Clinton said last month that he would end the boycott.

Now the new evidence of a crackdown is likely to embarrass Mr. Clinton as he tries to restore funds to the UN program. However, critics in the United States about forced sterilization in China is likely in turn to inflame Chinese sensitivities and could create new tensions in U.S.-Chinese relations.

To be sure, some Chinese — par-

ticularly city-dwellers — support a tough family planning policy. They say the drop in fertility is helping to produce a historic economic boom and a rise in the nation's education and health standards.

By restricting couples to one or two children each, they say, China's government is helping to lead China out of poverty and into a modern, industrialized future. They note that one reason why China's long-term development prospects may be better than Bangladesh's or Kenya's is that Beijing appears to have defused its population bomb.

Peng Peiyun, 64, the minister of the State Family Planning Commission, acknowledged in a rare news conference last Wednesday that it was mainly government efforts that had brought down the birthrate.

"Why did fertility drop so drastically?" asked Ms. Peng, who two years ago convinced the government to order the crackdown. "Above all because party and government officials at all levels paid greater attention to family planning and adopted more effective measures."

The indications of a drop in fertility come in a raft of statistics announced by Ms. Peng, printed in the official population news and discussed by Chinese officials. Among the figures are these:

- The birth rate dropped to 18.24 per 1,000 people in 1992, down from 21.06 in 1990 and 23.33 in 1987.
- Based on last year's birth data, each Chinese woman can expect to have an average of 1.8 or 1.9 children in her lifetime — about the same as in the United States or Britain. China's total fertility rate, as this statistic is known, was 2.25 in 1990 and had ever before dipped below 2.
- Only 9.6 percent of all births in 1992 were third, fourth or subsequent children. In 1987, the figure was 17.3 percent.
- The proportion of couples of child-bearing age who are sterilized or use contraception rose to 83.4 percent in 1992, up from 71.1 percent in 1988.
- "It's what would be called saturation contraception in any other country," said Judith Banister, a specialist on China's population at U.S. Census Bureau. "You can't get much higher than that."

China already has 1.17 billion inhabitants, 22 percent of the world's population on 7 percent of its arable land. Even at present fertility levels, the Chinese population will continue to soar because the age structure is young and many Chinese have yet to enter their child-bearing years.

Some experts believe China's population will peak at almost 1.5 billion in the first half of the next century before stabilizing and then gradually declining again.

Vietnam Renews Claim to Islands

HANOI — Vietnam has restated its claim to the disputed Spratly Islands and the Chinese-held Prata Islands in the South China Sea, and a legislator said two official delegations had been sent to the Spratlys this month.

Vietnam and China claim the Spratly archipelago, which straddles trade routes — and possibly oil reserves — east of southern Vietnam and north of Brunei. There was a brief Chinese-Vietnamese naval engagement over the group in March 1988. Taiwan, Malaysia, Brunei and the Philippines also claim some of the islands. All the claimants have troops in the Spratlys.

North Korea-China Inspections Fallout

By Lena H. Sun and Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — A Chinese attempt to persuade North Korea to cancel its announced withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty has run into fierce resistance from Pyongyang, which canceled diplomatic contacts and posted guards on the Chinese-North Korean border who have shot and killed several Chinese, sources said.

North Korea's actions have created a diplomatic quandary for China, which has been trying to persuade the United States and other Western countries to use diplomacy rather than sanctions to change North Korea's position. Sources said China had proposed a draft UN Security Council resolution, circulated by the United States, that would impose economic sanctions on North Korea.

The current controversy began when North Korea said last month that it would withdraw from the nonproliferation treaty, which bars signatories from developing or retaining nuclear weapons, rather than accept international inspection of two suspected nuclear sites.

The International Atomic Energy Commission, however, poses what one Western diplomat called a "nightmare situation" for China. The Chinese "are doing everything they can to be helpful," the diplomat said, but they are trying to appear as if they are not, because they don't want to be seen as "carrying any water for the international community."

Early this month, China sent a deputy foreign minister to Pyongyang, sources said. China also had been planning to send a high-level delegation to the North Korean capital to take part in birthday celebrations for Kim Il Sung, the country's longtime Communist leader, on April 15 and to raise the issue of nuclear proliferation then, the sources said.

But North Korea refused to receive the Chinese delegation, or any foreign delegations, for the birthday observance and suspended travel permits for several North Korean delegations that were to have visited Beijing for normal exchanges.

China, which had been the closest thing to an ally that North Korea had among major nations, had argued that dialogue would be more effective than pressure or sanctions and said it would do its part to seek a solution. North Korea's withdrawal from the treaty does not become official until June 12, and there has been a private understanding among the United States, China, Russia, Japan and South Korea to give diplomacy a chance until then.

As North Korea's largest trading partner, China had been seen by many in the West as the only country that might be able to influence it.

Beijing opposes North Korea's having nuclear weapons because it fears that a nuclear arsenal in Pyongyang would lead South Korea or even Japan to develop nuclear weapons as well.

Diplomacy with North Korea on the issue, however, poses what one Western diplomat called a "nightmare situation" for China. The Chinese "are doing everything they can to be helpful," the diplomat said, but they are trying to appear as if they are not, because they don't want to be seen as "carrying any water for the international community."

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Sources said North Korea had also greatly increased its guard force on its side of the Chinese border and said guards had opened fire on Chinese personnel on the Chinese side. No additional details were available.

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By 1,000-1 Ratio, Eritrea Votes for Independence

By Jennifer Parmelee
Washington Post Service

ASMARA, Eritrea — Eritrea's divorce from Ethiopia was pronounced final Tuesday, after three decades of bitterness that had transformed this Red Sea region into one of Africa's bloodiest and most expensive battlegrounds.

More than a million voters who trace their heritage to Eritrea decided by a landslide margin to declare independence from Ethiopia, according to provisional results of an internationally observed referendum.

Eritrea is a sovereign country as of today, Isayas Alewock, leader of Eritrea's provisional government and of the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front, said in a victory statement Tuesday night. The former rebel group has been running its own government since it defeated the Ethiopian Army two years ago.

"This outcome is not surprising or unexpected," Mr. Isayas said. "Indeed, the issue at stake was not some political contest but the very survival, the question of 'to be or not to be' of a people."

The overwhelming chorus of "yes" to Eritrea's self-determination drowned out the "no" votes, which accounted for only a fraction of a percentage point. The Eritrean referendum commission in Asmara, Teksie, said provisional results showed 1,100,260 people voting for independence

and only 1,822 opposed in Eritrean Ethiopia and the 38 foreign countries that are home to the Eritrean "diaspora."

Turnout was estimated at 98.5 percent of registered voters.

The outcome put a legal stamp on the de facto separation of Ethiopia and Eritrea, whose war had ravaged two of the world's poorest countries.

Other countries competed to be the first to recognize the new state as soon as the results had been certified by Samir Sanbar, an envoy sent by the United Nations to monitor the referendum.

The United States joined Sudan, Egypt and Italy as the first four governments to validate the Eritrean government's sovereignty over the population of about 3.2 million.

Eritrea, which will wait until next month's anniversary of the end of its war to make its formal declaration of independence, is the first country in Africa to secede from another since the colonial powers began to leave the continent in the late 1950s.

Although some Eritreans say their separate identity was born in ancient times, most trace the development of an Eritrean "national feeling" to the country's 51 years as an Italian colony separate from Ethiopia.

After World War II, the United Nations linked the two countries in a federal sys-

tem. That arrangement was abrogated in 1962 when Emperor Haile Selassie annexed Eritrea and declared it an Ethiopian province, setting off the long armed struggle.

Although the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front marched to victory in May 1991, its leadership decided to delay any declaration of independence until after the referendum.

"The EPLF was keenly aware that the issues of sovereignty and membership in the international community were predicated on a democratic and legal conclusion to the conflict," Mr. Isayas said.

Officials of the front said another reason they had deferred a formal separation was to avoid further angering a segment of Ethiopian society, mostly the urban elite, that had strongly opposed Eritrean independence.

The issue has been used by political opponents to attack Ethiopia's transitional government, which is run by a former sister guerrilla organization that helped defeat the army of the dictator Mengistu Haile Mariam in May 1991 and had begun a democratic experiment of its own.

As soon as the vote tally was announced Tuesday by loudspeaker and government radio, Eritreans took to the streets in another of the series of noisy celebrations that have been breaking out since voting began Friday.

Men, women and children sang and danced in the streets of Asmara, a graceful Italian-style capital of pastel villas, clean palm-lined streets and brilliant flowers. Cars decorated with Eritrean and Liberation Front flags cruised the streets, horns honking and radios tuned to news broadcasts. A marching band accompanied the revelers.

When the euphoria of independence dies down and the mechanics of statehood take precedence, however, Eritrea will face a difficult struggle to repair billions of dollars of war damage and to move its people from heavy dependence on foreign charity to development and self-reliance — as well as to put in place the democratic institutions that the Liberation Front says it is committed to.

An Eritrean businessman, Hapte Kay-say, quoted a proverb in Tigryna, one of Eritrea's many languages. In rough translation it means, "Once you find a place to crouch, you will eventually need to stretch your legs."

"Everybody is very happy about the end of the war, about freedom and independence. You can see that for yourself," he told a journalist. "But now we must see whether this government will really give us a multiparty system, as it has promised, and the other expressions of democracy. That will be the real test."

ITALY: Blow to Andreotti

(Continued from page 1)

structing justice at a time when Italy's political parties were already tainted by scandal.

"After a long, painful and difficult series of considerations we believe that abstention was the most correct solution, because we do not believe in the truth of the allegations against Andreotti," said an official of the party, Silvio Cocco.

"We are certain that Andreotti will prove fully that he had nothing to do with these things," he said. "But at the same time, we have full confidence in the Palermo magistrature and are sure that it will work with impartiality and balance."

The party leadership had said earlier that its members on the panel should vote according to their consciences.

Those who voted in favor of lifting Mr. Andreotti's immunity came primarily from his political opponents, notably former Communists, the insurgent Northern League and neofascists.

TALKS: China-Taiwan Pledge

(Continued from page 1)

meeting itself is taking place," said a Western diplomat.

The dialogue nominally is conducted between two unofficial, nongovernmental organizations created for the purpose. Taiwan is wary of direct talks between its leaders and those of the mainland, and so it restricts the negotiations to technical and administrative matters.

"We will discuss matters pertinent to economic, scientific, technological and cultural exchanges across the Taiwan Straits," Wang Daoshan, the leader of the Chinese delegation, said on his arrival in Singapore.

Mr. Wang, 78, a former mayor of Shanghai, is retired, but he remains an important elder statesman who is believed to be close to Jiang Zemin, the Communist Party leader, and to a lesser extent to Deng Xiaoping, the senior leader.

The Taiwan delegation is headed by C. F. Koo, a billionaire industrialist who serves on the highest decision-making committee of the governing Nationalist Party. Both Mr. Koo and Mr. Chin, the Taiwan spokesman for the talks, are close to President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan.

The only prickliness came after Mr. Wang, in a long statement in their morning session on Tuesday,

proposed that Taiwan and China establish direct shipping and air links. This is the kind of political issue that was not supposed to be discussed, but Mr. Koo did not respond and let the matter drop.

Then the Chinese side disclosed that the issue had come up, and Taiwan reporters seized upon the story. So on Tuesday evening Mr. Chiu, sternly reproached China for bringing up matters that were outside the scope of the talks.

Taiwan's opposition party has strongly warned that the Nationalists may betray Taiwan in the private talks, effectively moving toward reunification without first asking the people of Taiwan if that is what they want.

A 12-member delegation of opposition Taiwan lawmakers also is in Singapore. "On the eve of the Nationalist government possibly stepping into a trap laid by China," the delegation said in a statement, "we assert to China and the world: Taiwan is not a part of China."

Teachers Strike in Lebanon

BEIRUT — Most public and private schools were closed Tuesday as many of the country's 70,000 teachers began an indefinite strike, seeking pay raises and improved benefits.

Yugoslavia Leads NATO's Agenda

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — General Colin L. Powell of the United States and other NATO military chiefs Tuesday opened two days of discussions that are expected to focus on the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

The top military officers of North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations met amid increasing calls for Western nations to use force to end the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Officials said that the chiefs were likely to spend much of their time discussing arrangements for a possible peacekeeping force to carry out any peace accord in the region.

They did not rule out a general discussion of the option of using air strikes to knock out Serbian artillery batteries and supply lines in Bosnia. In the past, General Powell, who heads the Joint Chiefs of Staff in his country, and other military officials have warned that an air operation could lead to increased fighting.

NATO specialists have been drawing up contingency plans for a

peacekeeping force of 65,000 to 75,000 to help the United Nations enforce a possible peace accord.

Pentagon officials have said there are contingency plans for the deployment of as many as 25,000 American air, sea and ground forces to support such an operation. France, Britain and Russia also would be expected to take part. But there has not been any peace agreement between Serbian and Bosnian combatants.

France, which does not belong to NATO's joint military command, has disagreed with the United States over command and control of a peacekeeping mission.

Washington favors a strong NATO chain of command. But France and some other European nations would like to see more involvement by the United Nations.

On Wednesday, the military officers will meet with their counterparts from nearly 20 East European nations, the second such conference between the former Cold War adversaries.

FORCE: Warnings About Bosnia

(Continued from page 1)

prefer bombing to any of the other military options under study.

"The president wants a definable objective, not just a spasm of bombing, and a limitation of scope," the U.S. official told The Times. "We are prepared to lead, but not to act alone."

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said Tuesday that Mr. Clinton had planned to speak by telephone with President Francois Mitterrand of France to try to build allied support for tougher action against the Bosnian Serbs.

France and Britain have been reluctant to endorse stronger military action, fearing it would place at risk thousands of their soldiers who are in Bosnia to escort relief convoys.

Meanwhile, a new poll showed that the American public had little enthusiasm for military action. A CNN/USA Today/Gallup poll conducted last weekend found 62 percent of respondents opposed American air strikes against Serbian targets, while 30 percent were in favor.

Admiral Jeremiah declined to say what advice had been given to Mr. Clinton about options, including the partial lifting of an arms embargo so that embattled Muslims could obtain weapons. But he praised Mr. Clinton, saying the president "has a thorough understanding of all of the consequences surrounding the problem."

He said that foul weather and rough terrain in Bosnia made air raids against Serbian artillery and supply routes difficult, especially if Serbian guerrillas and weapons are hidden in bunkers or civilian buildings such as barns, schools or churches.

The admiral said the Western aircraft would have to fly low and

expose themselves to anti-aircraft fire, and he added that air strikes or other action in thickly forested and mountainous Bosnia would be more troublesome than were the Western operations in the deserts of Kuwait and Iraq during the 1991 Gulf War.

Admiral Jeremiah said Serbian military supply routes consisted not only of a few main roads from Serbia into Bosnia but also of thousands of paths and trails invisible from the air.

Earlier in April, U.S. Army General John Shalikashvili, the supreme allied commander of NATO forces in Europe, had expressed strong doubt in testimony before the U.S. Congress that Western bombing could force Bosnian Serbs to accept peace.

In Brussels, Sir Richard said a military operation over Bosnia would be "an immensely complex and demanding technical undertaking."

He said that if an air operation were directed at heavy artillery, Serbians would probably move their weapons "to the middle of villages, next to the mosques, adjacent to the schools."

He added, "That's the reality you've got to face up to."

He emphasized that military officials would insist on a "clear legal authority that stands up under international law" and that would be accompanied by a plan for restoring the civilian sector of the country, including not only the physical infrastructure but also a legal and political system.

"The military out there are a means to an end; they are not an end in themselves," Sir Richard said. "If we go out on the basis that we're an end in ourselves, we will be there halfway through the next century."

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

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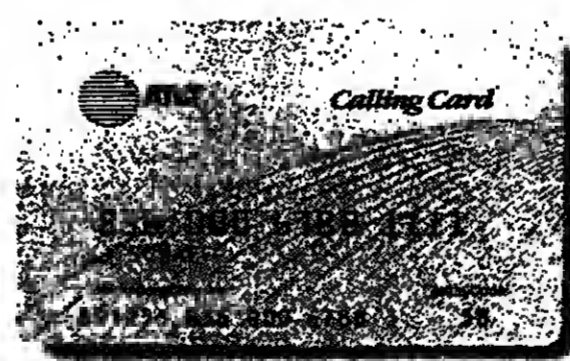
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Opinion

Herald Tribune

Russia Chooses Its Path

A Signal to the West

By the measures that count, Boris Yeltsin won convincingly in the Russian referendum. He got a two-thirds turnout from an electorate said to be fed up with its politicians. On the question of confidence in his leadership, he took about 60 percent of those voting. On support for his economic reform—the question on which opponents counted in show up the relation of his leadership to the prevailing inflation and lowered living standard—he drew an impressive 52 to 55 percent. On whether there should be early elections to replace the reform-resistant parliament, he fell short of the requisite majority of eligible voters, but still rolled up 70 percent of those voting.

that will empower emerging new forces over anachronistic ones. Senator George Aiken of Vermont is remembered for advising that the United States should have declared victory in Vietnam and gotten out. Here the United States, again in contentious circumstances, is entitled to declare victory in the stage of Russia's travail and get in deeper. Not that Washington won it. The Russian people made their choice. But for the United States the "issue" of the election was whether Boris Yeltsin could revive himself as an effective reformer and partner. He did it. The Clinton administration made its contribution by plausibly asserting the American economic as well as strategic self-interest in a renewed Russia. In that way Washington dulled the nationalists' complaint that Americans were treating the president of Russia as a mendicant.

A Resounding 'Yes'

In a political endorsement of surprising dimensions, Russians have cast aside apathy and cynicism and rallied in Boris Yeltsin in his struggle with the Congress of People's Deputies. Choosing hope over pain, they overwhelmingly renewed President Yeltsin's mandate. A majority even endorsed his tough economic reforms. Some two-thirds of those registered showed up at the polls, a moving testament to democracy. They voted "yes" to Mr. Yeltsin, "yes" to his economic reforms, "no" to early elections for president and "yes" to early elections for the legislature. The vote on the last question may fall short of the numbers needed to force early parliamentary elections, but it sends a strong message to legislators: End the gridlock and blame-mongering and get on with economic and constitutional reform. Mr. Yeltsin's trust in the people was overwhelmingly reciprocated in Sunday's unbinding referendum. Disregarding counsels of caution, he had challenged members of the parliament to put their case to an electoral test.

tered voters had to say "yes" for the vote on early elections to be binding, not just half of those who actually voted. The "yes" vote will not satisfy that demanding test. Some losers are now trying to put their own spin on the result and accuse state-owned television of "Gorbachev"-style propagandizing on Mr. Yeltsin's behalf. Such demagoguery displays dangerous contempt for the vital role of the press in a democracy. The legislature will ignore this stunning referendum rebuke at its peril. Those legislators who want to establish a real democracy with appropriate checks and balances cannot ignore public impatience with the parliament's performance, or support for presidential power, by simply digging in their heels on constitutional change. And those legislators who mean to cast themselves as defenders of the disadvantaged, not simply as protectors of their own privileges, are right to proceed with privatization and to stop central bank printing presses from cranking out rubles at hyperinflationary rates.

Replacement of Strikers

George Bush made heavy use of the veto threat in his years in office, and not all the results were bad. The strike-replacement bill he helped to block in the last Congress is an example. This is ill-advised legislation whose likely long-term effect would be to hurt the U.S. economy far more than it would help. Bill Clinton has promised organized labor to sign the bill if it is sent to him. It is a promise we wish he had not made and hope he does not get the chance to keep. The legislation would take away the right of employers to hire permanent replacements for workers who strike over economic issues (as distinct from those who strike over allegedly unfair labor practices, to whom the law gives greater protection). Proponents say the legislation is necessary to protect the right to strike and re-create a level playing field in labor-management relations that was lost in recent years. Our contrary sense is that in the name of protecting labor's rights the bill would go too far and strip management of a right that it too must have if the system is to function fairly.

labor has not much contested it. But in recent years the power has been used in a number of high-visibility cases and has become a political symbol for both sides. The use occurred at a time when, for many reasons, labor was losing ground anyway, and it is asking the Democratic Congress and now the Clinton administration to help it recoup. That is not the job of either party. It is one thing to try to keep the collective bargaining system functioning fairly, quite another to get into the business of trying to obtain results. If the law is out of kilter in that the power to hire permanent replacements has been abused (as on occasion it has) to bust unions, then Congress should fix the abuse if it can, but not toss out the entire power. Occasions arise—one did in the dealings of The Washington Post with one of its unions in the 1970s—when strikers forfeit the right of return and a company ought to be able to hire permanent replacements. The ambiguity that has endured in the law for 55 years may be less a defect than a virtue. It suggests that neither side in a labor dispute can expect to behave with impunity; the truth may be that the more risks both sides face in such disputes, the better. The House passed the bill by a largely party-line vote last year, and is expected to do so again. The Senate is the best hope for deflecting it. Here is an instance where the president really does need Republican help, and we hope he gets it.

Other Comment

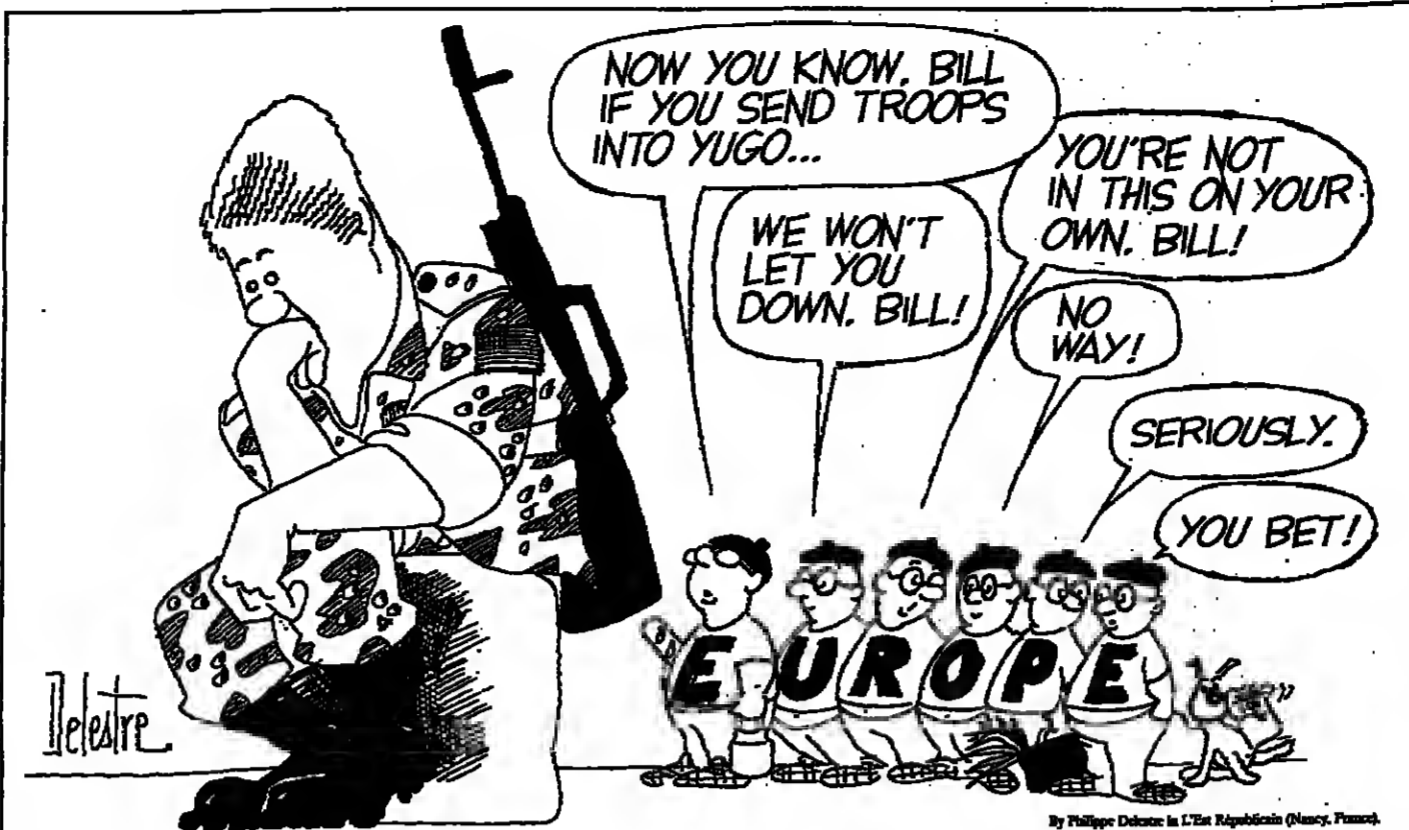
A Symbol for London

Of all the buildings shattered by the IRA bomb in the City of London, the least replaceable, and least likely to be replaced, is the least demonstrably useful. The church of St. Ethelburga-the-Virgin in Bishopsgate had somehow managed to survive the Wars of the Roses, the Great Fire of 1666 and the Blitz. On a wicked day [it] was blasted by a bomb. Like all such medieval buildings, it had no foundations—it collapsed like a toy. It will be said: The world has moved on

since the medieval stonemakers, wheelwrights and other guilds of the mercantile City built parish churches to display their piety and success. The City has an embarrassment of beautiful churches with an embarrassment of small congregations. And yet again: The little nuns of God still need to stand among the ephemeral towers of Mammoth. St. Ethelburga's should be rebuilt—for itself and as a symbol of the continuity of London as a city that would-be destroyers.

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OPINION



China: The Party's 'Mandate of Heaven' Is Fraying

By Robert Elegant

BEIJING—The Chinese are great believers in the cyclical nature of history. For them, everything comes around again and again and again—an understandable notion, considering their 4,000 years of recorded history. The Chinese are also great believers in the magic of numbers, from Confucius categorizing the five relationships among human beings to Mao Zedong laying down eight rules of behavior for the Red Army. And Chinese astrology is very keen on auspicious years.

Other portents range from armed resistance against government tax collectors to passive resistance by both bureaucrats and ordinary citizens. Hundreds of millions of Chinese go about their daily business much as they wish, disregarding the orders of the Communists. When the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River, hotly opposed by many, is completed, natural calamities are likely to add to Beijing's woes. Earthquakes and floods have already demonstrated nature's displeasure. Resistance to authority demonstrates the people's displeasure. The Communists appear to have lost the Mandate of Heaven. In that case, they will not long retain power.

right, indeed the duty, to revolt against such an evil ruler. A small but rapidly increasing part of China's 1.2 billion population is reveling in the material goods produced by senior leader Deng Xiaoping's championing of limited free enterprise. Nonetheless, very few Chinese still have confidence in the wisdom, effectiveness or virtue of the Communist Party. Most politically engaged Chinese feel that progress was made despite the party, not because of it. Having lost faith in their rulers, the people are compelled to obedience by neither fear nor awe. If the Communists turn the tap down and the flow of goods dwindles, the people will be infuriated. If Beijing does not turn down the tap, the people will become progressively more independent. The Communists cannot remain at the top unless they pacify the population with economic progress. But such progress will slow unless provinces, municipalities and individuals are allowed autonomy to make their own decisions. However Beijing strives to retain totalitarian control, it cannot.

With the Mandate of Heaven in tatters and the radiator of the economy judgement beginning to boil, China is heading for trouble. The writer, a novelist and former Asia correspondent, contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Peace Lessons: Skills Can Be Taught

By Leland Miles and L. Eudora Pettigrew

OLD WESTBURY, N.Y.—Whether in Somalia or in ex-Yugoslavia, in the Caucasus or Cambodia, war cannot be eliminated unless people and their governments want it eliminated—and unless they have the skills to negotiate peace into being. That is the thrust of the new Commission on Arms Control Education formed by the International Association of University Presidents and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. It has embarked on a worldwide program to promote the learning of peace techniques.

There has been much discussion in recent years of "preventive diplomacy"—a diplomacy designed to forestall violence and the disasters to which it leads; this compares to traditional diplomacy, which attempts to deal with chaos after the cauldron is already boiling. In the long run, the most effective type of preventive diplomacy, indeed the ultimate antidote to conflict among and within nations, is education in the making of peaceful resolution.

IAUP triennial meeting in Japan. It will urge them to encourage their faculties to introduce courses in disarmament and related fields such as conflict resolution. We are sponsoring a seminar in arms control issues for journalists, religious and business leaders in June at the State University of New York at Old Westbury, to be followed in 1994 by a seminar for diplomats, economists and government officials. A seminar on arms control, for scholars from developing countries, will be held this fall at Juniata College in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. The participants have agreed to establish similar courses for students and for political and military leaders in their home countries.

The Commission is drawn from diverse communities: academic, diplomatic, governmental, military, business, journalism. It includes humanists and scientists, university presidents and scholars, practitioners and theorists, peace activists and security experts. There are two ambassadors to the United Nations, UN disarmament specialists, the Russian ambassador to the UN Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, advisers to the British defense secretary and U.S. Defense Department, the secretary-general of the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs. We have come together with the hope that we can forge a program through which peoples all over the world can learn from one another and communicate—a key concept in the new and desperately needed discipline of conflict resolution.

But What Else Could Stephania Do?

By David A. Vise

WASHINGTON—A number of very important people spoke at the dedication of the Holocaust Memorial Museum on Thursday, but none of them delivered a message more important than a Roman Catholic woman from Poland whom I had never heard of. That was not what I had expected. I had looked forward for weeks to hearing what President Bill Clinton and Elie Wiesel, the Holocaust survivor and Nobel Peace laureate, had to say. I knew the president would find a meaningful way to connect the aging Holocaust survivors—who fear the death of all eyewitnesses—with our post-World War II generation. This museum is not for the dead alone," he said, "it is, perhaps, most of all for those of us who were not there at all, to learn the lessons, to deepen our memories and our humanity and to transmit these lessons from generation to generation."

hiding 13 Jews in the attic of her family's apartment for two and a half frightening years. The threat was not remote. During some of that time the Nazis forced her to share her apartment with two German nurses. "Thank God, after two and a half years of constant terror we were finally liberated. All 13 survived. So did my sister and I." Mrs. Burzinski said that one of those she hid in the attic did not want to leave, and so he stayed. "Out of this experience, I gained my husband and the life I have led," she said. Just then her husband, a smiling Josef Burzinski, stepped to the microphone and broke the tension. They had two grown children who were doing just fine, he said, and "the rest of the survivors are now grandparents, and everybody is O.K." The audience smiled aloud. President Clinton said that the Holocaust reminds us forever that knowledge divorced from values can "only serve to deepen the human nightmare."

But once again Congress will consider a bill similar to the one it passed last year, which was killed by President George Bush. The bill, introduced by two Democrats, Senator George Mitchell and Representative Nancy Pelosi, is restrained and conditional. It attempts to use the economic lever—Chinese Communist eagerness for that fat \$20 billion trade surplus with the United States. The bill provides that next year the president remove low tariff privileges from Chinese state enterprises unless China makes human rights progress and reduces trade discrimination. And it ends low tariffs unless Beijing stops selling missiles to Syria, Iran or Pakistan and nuclear material that could be used for explosives. Now the bill also calls on the Chinese to end the special incentives to Chinese workers that Beijing uses to flood Tibet to the point that Tibetans have become a minority in parts of their own country. See 6 above. Candidate Bill Clinton supported use of the tariff lever. President-elect Clinton said something rather more vague. President Clinton? He is expected to meet with the Dalai Lama. Whatever they say to each other, what makes the meeting important far beyond the White House is already clear. See points 1 through 6 above. As they part, the Dalai Lama will give a gift to the president, a white scarf, signifying peace, blessing and abiding hope. The New York Times.

1893: Independent Swiss PARIS—Anxiety is felt here about Emperor William II's trip through Switzerland. The tendency is to regard it as proof of a rapprochement between the Swiss Republic and the German Empire. Switzerland has the good fortune to be a neutral country. Nature has surrounded her with natural fortifications. A country will not lightly risk such advantages. The Swiss want to be on as good terms with the Germans as with the French. They were annoyed by the rupture of commercial relations with France but it would be misjudging their character to suppose that their annoyance will find vent in acts.

A Model: Cleansing In Tibet

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK—For their work to be effective and lasting, administrators of "ethnic cleansing" must of course study, understand and follow proven professional guidelines. The following techniques have shown themselves particularly useful. Therefore it is imperative that they be considered in drawing up an efficient cleansing operation and applied in a feasible combination. 1. Removal of as much of the indigenous population as possible without destroying the entire native infrastructure until it can be completely replaced. 2. Removal of native civic and religious officials; replacement with cleansing nation's personnel. 3. Destruction of most places of religious worship, arrest of native clergy, banning of mass religious observation and assembly. 4. Banning of teaching of local language to maximum practical extent; introduction of education officials from cleansing nation; shipment to cleansing nation of bright students for long-term indoctrination. 5. Strict regime of political repression, with usual methods of imprisonment and physical persuasion. Most important, long-range introduction from cleansing nation of its own citizens until they can take demographic or economic control. N.B.: The above steps are recommended specifically for cleansing where the goal is chiefly full site control. Where extermination is desired, other techniques are available. One nation exists where all the cleansing techniques have been carried out methodically and carefully for decades. It is a long-established reality, with distinct language, religion, custom and people. Its leader in exile is now in Washington—the Dalai Lama of Tibet. He comes hoping that two things that have helped sustain his people, the support of the U.S. Congress and the empathy of the American people, will combine with a new administration to give the Tibetans a touch of political support against their cleansers, the Chinese Communist government. They have been pleading for that for so very long—ever since 1950, when the Chinese Communists enforced their claims of sovereignty over Tibet by sending armies through the Himalayan passes. And they ask for little—not arms, not even embargoes against the cleansers. They ask just for the recognition of their nation as at least entitled to political autonomy, for some pressure to persuade their occupiers to negotiate with them, to stop the killings, to end the strangling of their religion and the environmental violation of mountains and rivers. They are Asians and poor. Also, their sufferings are astounding. They interfere with Western economic pursuit of Communist China. The United States has been so busy trying to catch the Chinese fish that it did not even realize it was being towed along, boat and all. For these reasons the Tibetans have received no success in all the decades of their sorrows. But once again Congress will consider a bill similar to the one it passed last year, which was killed by President George Bush. The bill, introduced by two Democrats, Senator George Mitchell and Representative Nancy Pelosi, is restrained and conditional. It attempts to use the economic lever—Chinese Communist eagerness for that fat \$20 billion trade surplus with the United States. The bill provides that next year the president remove low tariff privileges from Chinese state enterprises unless China makes human rights progress and reduces trade discrimination. And it ends low tariffs unless Beijing stops selling missiles to Syria, Iran or Pakistan and nuclear material that could be used for explosives. Now the bill also calls on the Chinese to end the special incentives to Chinese workers that Beijing uses to flood Tibet to the point that Tibetans have become a minority in parts of their own country. See 6 above. Candidate Bill Clinton supported use of the tariff lever. President-elect Clinton said something rather more vague. President Clinton? He is expected to meet with the Dalai Lama. Whatever they say to each other, what makes the meeting important far beyond the White House is already clear. See points 1 through 6 above. As they part, the Dalai Lama will give a gift to the president, a white scarf, signifying peace, blessing and abiding hope. The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

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1943: Curbing Curiosity

WASHINGTON—[From our New York edition:] An army private who may never use his hands again as a result of fighting in North Africa and a blinded army corporal whose last glimpse of the world was the dawn breaking over Dieppe sent a message to civilians today [April 27]: "Don't ask us about our wounds." Private Hardie Robbins, who lost one hand and severely injured the other in North Africa spoke of the "morbid curiosity, not interest or patriotism," that prompts perfect strangers "to step up and ask me personal questions about my wounds that even my family and friends don't ask."

1918: U.S. Line Attacked

AMERICAN FRONT—Near the point where a week ago Hindenburg's shock troops attacked the Americans, a heavy barrage was thrown early this morning [April 27] by the Germans against the American line, the firing

OPINION

Toward New Limits on Sexuality

WASHINGTON — With mastery mistiming, the inspector-general's office of the U.S. Navy released its final report on the Tailhook scandal...

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

The drunken naval aviators who disgraced themselves in Las Vegas two years ago (a minority, we are assured) also invaded your space and mine...

When private impulses impinge on public spaces, society deserves a say.

can I. But the clear common denominator is that Americans are still arguing over public sexual morality.

Privately, we Americans are far more tolerant, or permissive, than ever. Few of us care any longer to try to regulate what consenting adults, of whatever sexual predilection, do behind closed doors.

The results were sometimes shocking. In one of the sensational scandals of my time, a drinking club at my university staged a "pig party" for a society whose members were humiliated to arrive and find the party room festooned with inflated condoms and similarly suggestive decor.

would have been regarded as an acronym. There were none. The bigotry was so intense that even people who carried furled umbrellas were joked about.

The question for me, many years later, is what new limits we will set for sexuality in the public square. Whatever they are, homosexuals clearly will insist on equal participation, and it is hard to think of a principled reason why they shouldn't.

In issues of sex, as in so many other matters, we seem to find it almost impossible today to keep our private tastes and inclinations to ourselves. Those inclinations have become a public issue to be thrust in the face of every bystander.

Lots of Fuzzy Feminist Thought in Silly Books

By Katherine Knorr

PARIS — This being the age of don't-kiss-but-do-tell, it shouldn't have come as a surprise recently when I read of an acrimonious debate at the University of Oklahoma over whether Anita Hill should be given an endowed chair to research sexual harassment.

notably at the National Organization for Women, between women's "rights" and gay "rights." The most grievous effect of the lunacy surrounding the feminist movement is that all the moaning and gender-talk bring women back to their entrails: We are our hormones, we are frail creatures constantly being preyed on by men and we need protection, preferably involving lots of government regulation and money.

MEANWHILE

myth), Patricia Ireland, Gloria Steinem and the women's studies crowd.

We've come a long way, baby, from the travails of suffragettes, who were kicked by horses and force-fed in prison as they fought a long, brutal battle for the vote. It would be nice if we had also come a long way from the days when men said women were too emotional and weak to work alongside men, who would surely be trying to stare down their dresses if they didn't actually try to rape them.

Women don't have an easy time of it in the workplace. A lot of men are uncomfortable with, if not hostile to, their very presence, with everything that entails. But it isn't a conspiracy. Men don't have an easy time of it, either. Some of the sexual-harassment firebrands might be surprised to know how few men are sitting at their desks dreaming of getting their hands on their women colleagues.

Sexual harassment is real, but most of what is called sexual harassment isn't. Crying wolf all the time just confirms a lot of men's opinions that women can't pull their share, don't know how to play the game and will always squeal to the teacher.

The subject of relations between men and women is extremely interesting, and nothing new. But you certainly wouldn't know it from consulting university press catalogues, where what passes for scholarship is a lot of offensively stupid tripe on the subject now offensively titled gender, which ignores that the war between the sexes is sometimes a lot of fun.

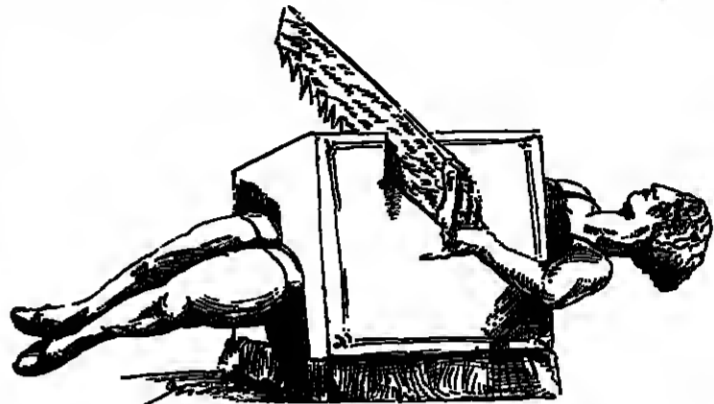
In the last 200 years, many intelligent things have been written about the woman question, among them the wise and witty "A Room of One's Own." Virginia Woolf's refined argumentation is nowhere to be found in all those "scholarly" books that look for incest and masturbation in great novels like her own. The rare exception is Camille Paglia's "Sexual Personae," a work of literary criticism by a well-read woman using her mind.

If it's so important to have female role models, as professional feminists tell us, why do we so love talking about Marilyn Monroe? Why are we more interested in Sylvia Plath and Anne Sexton than in Eudora Welty or Flannery O'Connor? Why are there no feminist books cheering for Margaret Thatcher? You don't have to agree with her politics to see that she is a feminist heroine.

The existence of women's studies programs suggests that women are too stupid to get real degrees. They have replaced sociology and psychology and education as the soft fields where girls could get good grades while waiting to find Mr. Right.

Knowledge is power. Girls who want to make their mark on this world should be competing for the best degree in the best college they can work their way into. If they are interested in studying literature, as professors of women's studies clearly are not, then they should study literature, and that means studying what is great, all those dead white European males and Virginia Woolf and Jane Austen and Emily Dickinson.

Along the way, a student might actually gain insight into relations between men and women when she understands why most women, given a choice, would go with Count Vronsky rather than stay with Charles Bovary.



This Brings Us No Closer to the Real Anita Hill

NEW YORK — One of the most enduring sociopolitical mysteries of the 20th century for many Americans will surely be the question of what really happened between Clarence Thomas and Anita Hill. Now comes a whodunit entitled "The Real Anita Hill" that claims to clear things up.

The thesis of this inquiry into the forces behind the woman who accused the man who was confirmed by the Senate to sit on the Supreme Court is that her supporters were wrong about her from beginning to end. The author, David Brock, posits a case that is part mistaken identity, part vendetta.

Here goes: An old friend who was told years before of sexual harassment in the workplace hears of the nomination and calls to ask if Anita is going to do anything about "that pig." Profes-

or Hill does not correct the misconception about the identity of the pig, allowing her friend to believe it was Clarence Thomas. (An alternate suspect is offered. Mr. Brock is enamored of the theory that Ms. Hill sometimes used charges of sexual harassment to excuse failures that were a function of an affirmative action system that pushed her beyond her capabilities.)

Her story becomes a rumor, leaked to reporters, passed on to members of the Senate. But instead of clearing up the misconception, Ms. Hill, a cryptoradical who felt ill used by her former boss, winds up telling the world a series of whoppers to block the nomination.

Opponents of the Thomas nomination are the sinister "Shadow Senate," the book tells us, while Thomas supporters are just plain folks. Mr. Brock's reporting is overwhelming-

ingly one-sided. When Clarence Thomas supports black protégés, this is seen as praiseworthy, when Anita Hill is accused of favoring black students, she is a reverse racist. Mr. Brock portrays her as a radical, obsessed with gender and racial politics; a nasty person, short of intellect. Yet she appeared unusually patient and intelligent before the Judiciary Committee.

Susan Hoechner, she of the pig conversation, is described as "something of a professional student" who allegedly took Valium and married three times. And she had worked for a public-interest law organization affiliated with a group that — more than a decade after she left — opposed the nomination of Clarence Thomas!

Get me Oliver Slocum. — From a column by Anna Quindlen in The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On the Killing Ground

Regarding "Europe's Reasons to Skip Bosnia Aren't All Bad" (Opinion, April 21) by Roy Denmark:

I wonder if Mr. Denmark has ever seen a family executed. I wonder what his state of mind would be if, as a father, he were to look at his child and wife knowing that they were about to be shot. Seeing and feeling their pained and terrified look. Wondering, with mixed rage and deep sadness, if there was something he could do to save them.

We must ask those who would oppose intervention in Bosnia whether they have ever felt absolute fear — a fear so strong you can taste it and feel it. Or know the feeling of powerlessness of seeing friends and relatives executed, knowing that no one was going to help, no one — and that the entire family would die in a lonely field.

If every politician could see that, there would be no hesitancy or waffling. When these things are witnessed, not to mention experienced, political barriers (illusions) cease to exist. There is only desperation and sadness; and a cry for help from the depths of the soul. Have Europeans forgotten that aggress-

ion unopposed is as contagious as the plague? Or do they refuse to remember? As long as man does not care for man, inhumanity will continue. If a political solution cannot be found (no doubt it cannot) then action must be taken by nations. It is immoral otherwise.

DAVID TRICE, Mötters, Switzerland.

Conditions of Peace

Regarding "The Rush Is on for a 'Peace Process' Giveaway" (April 13) by William Safire:

It is a warped perspective that would perceive the participation of the Palestinian leader Faisal Hussein in the peace negotiations as a "whopping pre-emptive concession" by Israel and as a "danger." In fact, the step is an easing of one condition (Israeli " veto power" over members of the Palestinian delegation) out of a series of obstructive Israeli conditions imposed on the Palestinian side.

It was the Likud government that set those conditions, and when Yitzhak Rabin became prime minister after Israeli elections in June 1992, he held onto them. It took him 10 months to ease the veto. Such reluctance has characterized Mr.

Rabin's negotiating stance throughout.

Skepticism has gained the upper hand in Palestinian ranks as a result. The danger to all peoples in the region is that there will be a loss of faith in the possibility of a just and secure peace.

VERA NAUFAL, Tunis.

Pre-Moorish Spain

Regarding "Córdoba and the Koran" (Postcard, March 3) by Alan Riding:

The writer states that Andalusia "had not been Christianized before the Arab occupation began in 711." In fact all of Spain was Christian several centuries before the Muslim invaders landed.

It is true that the Visigothic kingdom that fell to Islam was ruled by the Arians, a heretical Christian sect, but Catholic roots ran deep; the Christian martyrs of Córdoba who eagerly sought persecution and death by publicly reviling the prophet Mohammed a century later (much to the embarrassment of the tolerant Umayyad government) are an example of this surviving Christian fervor.

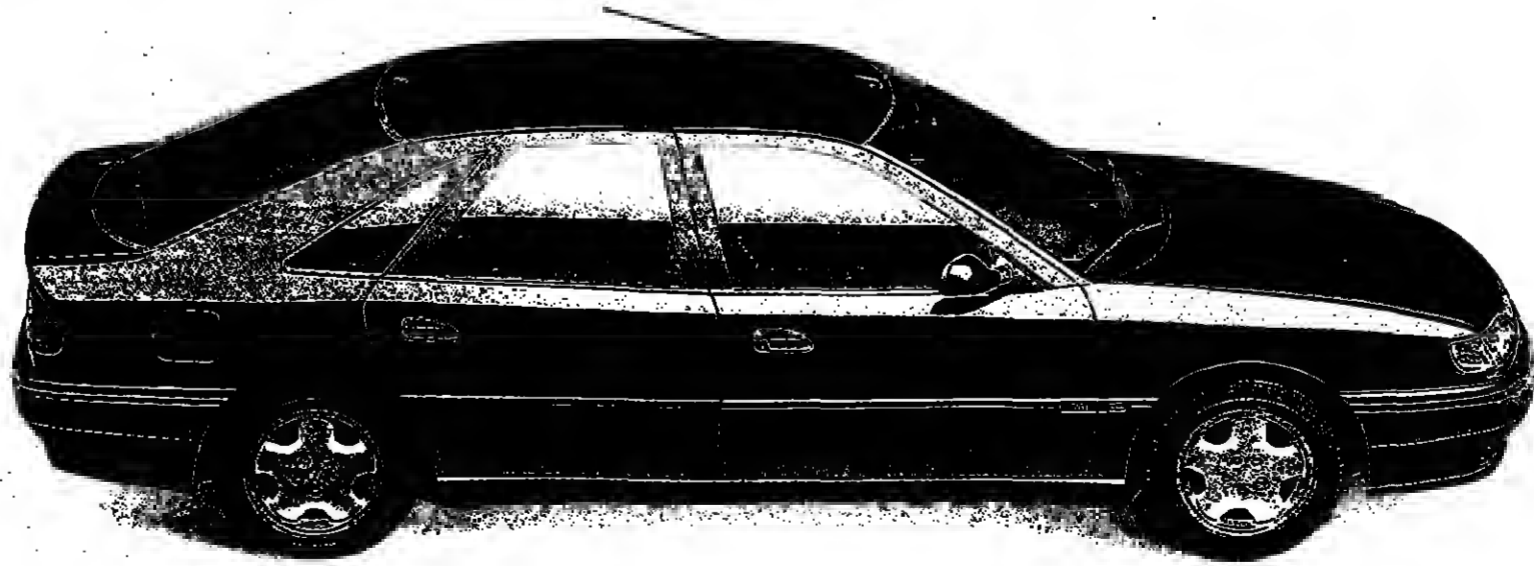
ROBERT BRENTON BETTS, Beirut.

Digital Hi-Fi with remote control. The option of a compact disc player. A concert hall at your fingertips. A sublime experience.



All we've put between you and its power is silence.

New engines, with multipoint injection. All the power you need. Total performance. Total control.



SAFRANE Laissez le plaisir conduire.

RENAULT

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A Western Actor's Search for Comic Meaning in Beijing Opera

By Ted Pfaffer

BEIJING — It is hard to imagine an art form more alien to the Western viewer than Beijing Opera. With themes drawn from ancient Chinese folklore, it is performed within a rigid framework of symbolic conventions. Its lyrics, delivered in archaic, highly inflected Mandarin, are accompanied by the strident twang of exotic stringed instruments and punctuated with crescendos of shrill percussion. But the British actor Stuart Kingston believes that beneath the uniquely Chinese cacophony there is something universal, and he has come to Beijing to find out what it is. For the past 19 months, Kingston, 38, has been studying the art form in its birthplace.

"There are basic universal roots in the acting of the clown," he explains. "I am trying to see where the links are between the different origins and perceptions of the clown in West and East."

Exploiting ugliness for comic effect, the character has developed along similar lines in both traditions. Because of his grotesque, distorted appearance, the clown is isolated from society and thus able to attack it from the outside. The Chinese clown's satire, however, is somewhat less blunt than that of his Western counterpart. "In commedia dell'arte, the buffoon functioned like a sort of medieval Monty Python. He was out of the fold and had carte blanche to mock the norms of society and the church," Kingston says. "The Beijing Opera clown also attacks societal norms, but at a higher level. The satire is much more subtle."

Technically, the Chinese roles are very demanding. In addition to singing, Beijing Opera performers must also master intricate hand gestures, dance steps, martial arts maneuvers, and acrobatic stunts. Foreigners, of course,

face the added challenge of learning and delivering their lines in Chinese.

Kingston, who knew none of the language when he first arrived, now speaks intelligible, if inelegant, Chinese. But from the very beginning he found he was able

Exploring the role of the masked buffoon from another perspective after commedia dell'arte.

to communicate with his teacher through the "clown language" of mime, confirming his hunch that he would find something in Beijing Opera that transcends cultural differences.

Kingston's first encounter with things Chinese occurred in 1968 when, during a demonstration at the Chinese embassy in London, Red Guards gave him a copy of the famous little red

From Chairman Mao." While that episode aroused his interest in the Chinese way of thinking, it was not until he saw a performance by a touring Beijing Opera troupe in 1987 that he found anything he could relate to. "Watching that performance, I immediately felt that much of it was somehow familiar to me," he says.

In September 1991, after spending eight years in Israel as a member of the Mahabba Theater Company, Kingston made his way to China. Finding the right school and persuading its administrators to admit a foreign student for the first time took considerable effort. The school, a spartan but cheerful facility located in the far southwestern corner of the capital, is China's premier training ground for Beijing Opera performers. In addition to Kingston and the four other foreign students who later enrolled, there are nearly 200 teenage Chinese students from all over the country.

The role Kingston has chosen to study is from an opera called "Shuang Xia Shan" ("Two People Coming Down From the Mountains"), which tells the story of a

young, disillusioned Buddhist monk who quits his hill-top monastery. As he descends to the valley, he meets and falls in love with a young nun making her own way down from the convent on the opposite slope.

"This is a very difficult opera to perform," says Kingston's teacher, Jin Guangyao. "There are many operas Stuart could have chosen that would have been simpler, but he's very capable and has made tremendous progress. In my mind, he has already graduated from student to performer." Kingston's final examination will consist of a nationally televised performance. Afterward, he plans to return home and resume his acting career.

He and two of the other foreign students hope to stage a production incorporating some of the themes and techniques they have studied in Beijing. "My objective was not to stay in China and perform Beijing Opera, but to learn something that I can apply to my acting work back in the West," Kingston says. "I think I've succeeded."

Ted Pfaffer is a journalist based in Beijing.

A Feminist Drumbeat in Frankfurt

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Superficially, Germany's banking capital is considered a quiet, conservative town. Culturally, however, it has always strived to be progressive, a tradition that applies not only to its German theaters but also to two English-language stages that lately have been beating a feminist drum.

The city's biggest anglophone playhouse, the English Theater near the main train station, is managed by Judith Rosenbauer, a New York-born actress who moved here 25 years ago and founded the theater in 1979.

Across town in the trendy Bornheim quarter, Rosenbauer got company — and occasional competition — last September with the debut of the aptly named English Pocket Theater, a one-room stage under the direction of Dorothy Stuart, a British author, actress and director who has lived in Germany 15 years.

It was perhaps inevitable that the two women, who can take credit for shaping Frankfurt's English-language theater scene, lend it a decidedly feminist flavor as well.

At the English Theater, artistic direction and administration are in the hands of women, and the current production, "Death and the Maiden," a moral thriller by Ariel Dorfman, is about a victim of gang rape who gets the chance to get even with her chief tormenter.

The play touches universal themes such as pain, guilt, revenge and healing, many of which have a special resonance in an audience that averages 85 percent Germans. "We'll die from so much past, we'll suffocate," the accused rapist exclaims at one point, sharing the sentiments of many Germans tired of being reminded of their country's troubled history.



Paul Arlington and Judith Rosenbauer in "Death and the Maiden."

Friend," had been the longest running musical ever to play Frankfurt.

Nevertheless, she does not shy away from controversy, on or off stage. The tabloid Bild recently shocked Frankfurt socialites with a large photo of the actress "riding" a male stripper and the commentary "nobody flipped out more than the boss of the English Theater" at a ladies-only performance. Rosenbauer claims she was tricked into the pose — but she also smiled at the memory.

On stage, Rosenbauer is oversexed only when she knows someone in the audience. Off stage, she rules her actors with an iron fist, according to members of the cast of "The Boy Friend" who asked to remain unidentified. In London's competitive West End market, where each cast is recruited and conducts the first rehearsals, actors are "like sand on the beach," she noted.

Both of Frankfurt's English-language theaters survive on shoestring budgets and financial assistance from the city, as well as donations from patrons.

The English Pocket Theater, which puts on performances four days each month and caters to an audience strong in students of English, also shows a strong bias toward plays written by and featuring women this season.

After opening with Daniel Defoe's "Moll Flanders" last September, the April program featured director Dorothy Stuart in "Mary," a play about Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, "a dynamic woman who — 200 years ago — planted her foot firmly along the path of female emancipation."

May features the American actress Elaine Ives-Cameron in a portrait of the poet Sylvia Plath, who snuffed out her own life at the age of 31, and the season ends with Lotie Ward as Shirley Valentine, "an ordinary housewife who finds an extremely easy solution to her frustrations — and achieves almost every woman's fulfillment."



Sarah Burghard (left) and Sylvia Sims in Somerset Maugham's "For Services Rendered."

At Old Vic, Late Dues to Maugham

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When, soon after the death of Somerset Maugham, a somewhat racy account of his homosexuality was published to the considerable profit of its author Beverly Nichols, someone asked Noël Coward for a reaction. "It is so lovely for dear Beverly," replied Coward, "to have all that gold down in Somerset."

In the intervening quarter-centu-

ry, Somerset gold has been somewhat scarce, but a little of it is now to be found at the Old Vic in a rare revival (from the Salisbury Playhouse) of his "For Services Rendered."

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Maugham later, "and during rehearsals amused myself by devising the way it could have been written more sentimentally to achieve popularity; but that was not the play I wished to write."

The play he wished to write was a savage reply to Coward's patriotic epic "Cavalcade," staged a few months earlier. Maugham's message to the nation was that the whole bloody thing had gone wrong, that World War I had been fought largely in vain, and that there was another way of doing it. Not surprisingly, this was not a popular message with theatergoers of the early '30s, and though the play made a star of Flora Robson and established both Ralph Richardson and Cedric Hardwicke, it survived barely eight weeks initially and has seldom been seen since.

We are in the comfortable home of a smug Kent solicitor: gathered around him are a quietly dying wife, a bankrupt war hero, and a lecherous nouveau-riche neighbor with extramarital designs on one of his daughters. She has two sisters, thereby giving us the nudge towards Chekhov: for this is indeed the Home Counties version of "Three Sisters," though Maugham has in fact a still darker purpose. The blind son, the bankrupt and the drunk are all still the walking wounded of World War I. Fourteen years after the Armistice, society (in the form of the solicitor) has decided it no longer wishes to have to deal with them. There is a time limit in heroism, and it is up.

"For Services Rendered" is a cynical, bitter, unwieldy, prophetic drama which ends with one daughter gone mad, another turned to prostitution, and father wonderfully unaware of the wreckage littered around his own hearth. "Well," he says jovially as the curtain falls on it, "I must say it's nice to have a cup of tea by one's fireside: this England of ours isn't done for yet."

But Maugham thought differently, and soon moved to another country professionally as well as privately. He left behind him a lost classic, which gives us the bridge from Pinter and Lindsay to Priestley and Rattigan. The Salisbury production stars Sylvia Sims, and is at times little more than adequate, but remains hugely valuable for its rediscovery of a crucial dramatic signpost.

At the Hampstead, Judith Thompson's "Lion in the Streets" is another in their series of fragmented and fractured plays about

why it would be unwise to move to Canada. After last month's serial killers in Alberta, we now get loonies in Toronto trying to make sense of alienated lives and loves.

Some of these fragments from Canadian street-life work very strongly indeed, notably a confrontation between a vacuous journalist and a victim of cerebral palsy, but others look like outlines for one-act plays which somehow never quite come together into a coherent whole.

At the Royal Court, Martin Cimp's "The Treatment" is infinitely more powerful, if no better as an advertisement for Manhattan

Finding Somerset Gold in 'For Services Rendered.'

street life. Here we have an abused girl (Jacqueline Defferay) who decides to sell her story to a couple of wheeler-dealing "facilitators", somewhere halfway between agents and producers, who then proceed to abuse her still further until soon they are all caught up in a labyrinthine city full of blind cab drivers leading blind passengers down blind alleys.

What could have been, in less expert hands, just another Broadway-to-Hollywood satire becomes in Lindsey Posner's chilling production several more degrees of separation, with Sheila Gish immortally capturing the kind of American show-biz dame who could kill you with a blow of her nose.

At the Donmar Warehouse, for those in search of something a little less immediate, Declan Donnellan's Cheek by Jowl company has a stylish rediscovery of Alfred de Musset's "On ne badine pas avec l'amour," newly translated by Donnellan himself as "Don't Fool With Love." This is the one about the cousins whose increasingly destructive romance leads to one death and considerable disillusion.

Written at the time of Musset's break with George Sand, it is a bitter little fable given here a satirically chilly portrayal by Maria Miles and Michael Sheen, through which the French Revolution seems occasionally to be trying to break. For reasons unclear, Donnellan has preceded it with a breathtakingly pointless farce called "The Blind Men," which is much like "Waiting For Godot" without the laughs.

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International Education in Belgium

Brussels: A Magnet for Foreign Students

At first glance, the Belgian higher education system, one of the most complex in the world, is not immediately attractive to foreign students. The country's cultural and linguistic divisions, along with close government control of higher education, create a mystifying array of degrees divided by category and structure. Yet foreign students have been flocking in.

Despite these apparent hurdles, the 1989-90 figure for foreigners studying in Belgian universities was some 10 percent, one of the highest in the European Community, according to Eurostat, the European Community's statistical office.

Belgium's high percentage of foreign students is due in part to the number of courses taught in English. The publication "Selected Links:

Need remains for language schools

Business and Academia in Belgium" puts at 21 the number of Belgian and non-Belgian institutions offering such courses. Among the programs offered are 23 undergraduate and 76 graduate ones.

The number of courses in English continues to grow, according to Claudia Coory, director of Focus Career Services, which coproduced "Selected Links." The trend reflects authorities' recognition of the demand for such courses and the establishment by U.S. universities of campuses in Belgium. Focus Career Services provides its individual and company members with advice on education opportunities in Belgium.

"What's interesting is that there is so much on offer here that's taught in English," says Ms. Coory. "Companies are extremely impressed by the range of courses. This is partly due to the Belgians' pragmatic approach to languages but it is also because things are very international here."

In addition to increasing foreign student intakes, benefits for universities teaching courses in English include improved English-language proficiency among their Belgian students, the chance to attract foreign professors to teach in Belgium and the enhancement of the institutions' international status.

Such benefits are recognized by Marie-Christine Adam, president of the Solvay Business School, part of the French-speaking Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB). Among the school's range of general management and more specialized programs are one-year courses for a Master of Business Administration (MBA) and Master of European Business, both taught in English by a staff that includes 50 percent non-Belgian professors. Ms. Adam says Belgian students are well able to cope with such courses.

"Belgian students are geared to international careers," she says. "For some of our courses, they are expected to speak at least three European languages."

Solvay's two masters degrees in business attract 60 percent non-Belgian students, which Ms. Adam says is a product of a deliberate policy and of the school's location in Brussels, which claims to be the administrative capital of Europe.

Brussels' growing international profile is a strong factor influencing the international mix of the country's students. In addition to institutions such as the EC Commission and the Council of Ministers, Brussels is also the seat of NATO and home to a host of international and multinational companies. All these factors enlarge the pool of people

seeking undergraduate and graduate education.

Margaret Nicholson is the executive director of the Brussels-based Commission for Educational Exchange between the United States, Belgium and Luxembourg. Part of her work is to supervise the organization's grant-aided U.S. students studying in Belgium.

"The programs in Belgium are excellent," she says. "You run into the same problem as you get with tourism to the country: most people don't know about Belgium. There are more and more programs at the masters level in English. The Catholic University of Leuven, for example, is now offering a degree in international law. Their law faculty is one of the best, if not the best in the country."

U.S. universities have been aware for some time of the student recruitment possibilities for Belgium-based offshoots. Boston University Brussels was launched by its North American namesake in 1972 to offer civilian graduate programs in Belgium, adding to its existing programs

Vesalius College crosses the divide between U.S. and European-style education by offering courses based on the tradition of American Liberal Arts Colleges while remaining part of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. Willem Selen says the college's approach is to emphasize interactive teaching to small classes, using the credit system of assessment.

"We offer a fully accredited Bel-

Training ground for EC bureaucrats

gian degree, recognized across the EC and taught in English," he says. "Students are taught in small classes compared to those in traditional education in Belgium. Our maximum class size is 35 students, and even then we split it up into smaller groups."

Mr. Selen says the location of Brussels, 200 miles or less from five European capitals, and the Belgian attitude are big advantages in attracting students from abroad. "The country is central in Europe and easy to travel to," he says. "There are a lot of business executives here, and it is a very neutral place: there is no predominant culture. We are really a melting pot of different cultures."

The ULB teaches first-year science studies in English, and students continue to subsequent years of the university's courses in French. For those whose French is weak, there are intensive French lessons available. Among the first-year courses that can be taken in English are agronomy, biology, chemistry, computer science, mathematics, pharmacy and physics.

Elsewhere in Belgium, courses delivered in English are available at, among others, the Universitaire Instelling Antwerpen and the Universitaire Faculteiten Sint-Ignaatius (UFSIA), also in Antwerp.

UFSIA has a Faculty of Applied Economics that is one of the largest and best-known in the country, with 2,600 students. Within the university's department of Germanic philology, it is possible to take in English an interdisciplinary program in European studies. The course includes studies of philosophy, politics, economics, law, sociology, languages and literature.

The College of Europe in Bruges is the training ground for many of the European Community's civil servants. It offers graduate European studies courses in administration, economics and law. Students are required to be fluent in French and English, the languages of instruction at the college.

The European University has 16 campuses around Europe, one of them in Brussels and another in Antwerp. The university offers undergraduate and graduate education in a number of subjects, including business, information systems, public relations and communications.

The fact that so many courses are conducted in English does not diminish the need for adequate language training if a student — or a businessperson — is to operate efficiently in Europe. Belgium is fortunate in being at the geographical center of several European languages, and in having a number of outstanding language schools.



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Boston University Brussels added a Master of Science Management (MSM) degree to its programs in 1980, inaugurating the new course in conjunction with the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. In 1991, BUB set up a Master of Arts in International Relations to run alongside the MSM course.

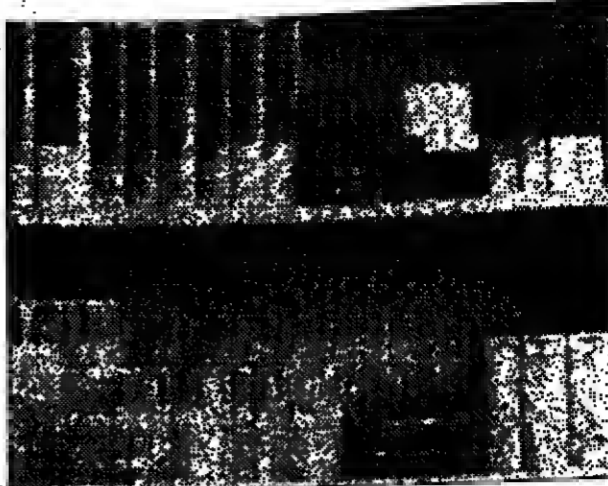
BUB backs up its claim to international credentials with a breakdown of the nationalities of its students. North Americans account for 36 percent of the student body, Belgians

International status is enhanced

make up 17 percent and students from other EC member states 28 percent; others come from Scandinavia, Asia, South America and the Middle East.

William Giorgini, an Italian student in the MSM program, says the advantages of the course include "the opportunity to get involved with a cosmopolitan student body." He adds: "Students bring to class a competitive environment characterized by the international experience."

Other U.S. institutions directly represented in Belgium include the Universities of Maryland and Miami, and the City Colleges of Chicago.



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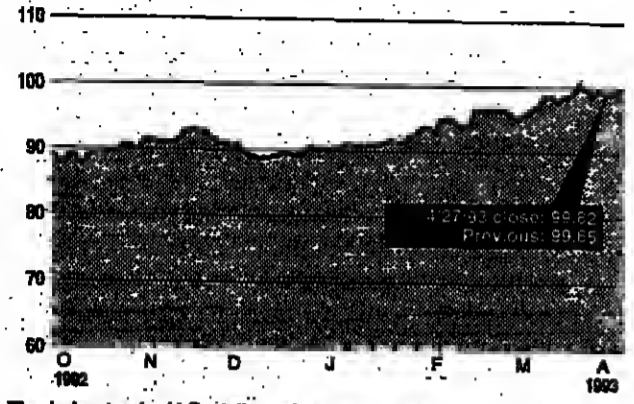
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International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, April 28, 1993

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Finance	100.89	101.22	-0.39
Services	108.31	108.48	-0.77

For readers seeking more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 101 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

EC Farm Talks Stumble

'Wrong Moment' For a Decision

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LUXEMBOURG — The European Community's talks on guaranteed farm prices broke down Tuesday as a result of disputes between nations seeking a tight budget and others wanting more farm subsidies.

Meanwhile, EC Farm Commissioner René Steichen said he would meet with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy next week to discuss an embattled farm deal that was aimed at reviving the flagging world trade talks.

France reiterated its rejection of that deal at the Tuesday meeting. Denmark, currently holding the EC presidency, had planned a marathon session on farm prices. The EC ministers, however, effectively scuppered any chance of an agreement by presenting demands for extra measures costing an estimated 1.5 billion European Currency Units (\$1.8 billion). Denmark did not even propose a compromise to bring the sides closer together.

"It's out of the question — there's nothing in the budget," Mr. Steichen was quoted as telling the farm ministers.

"It's the wrong moment to take a decision," said Farm Minister John Gummer of Britain, referring to the political crisis in Italy and the recent change of government in France.

Mr. Steichen said last year's reform could not be renegotiated, but the commission would consider ways of making the rules easier to apply provided this did not result in any relaxation of production controls or extra costs.

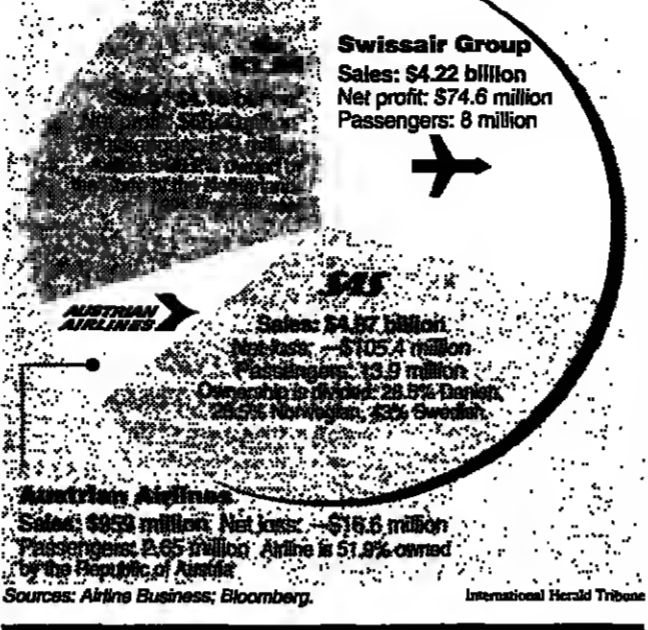
Jean Puech, the new French farm minister who must answer to a powerful agriculture lobby determined to hold the new center-right government to its election promises, said he would approach EC issues in a constructive spirit.

Mr. Puech said that "if we want to succeed, we need improvements" in the implementation of last year's agreement.

(AP, Reuters)

Proposed European Airline Merger

Relative shares of a \$14 billion airline, based on latest full-year sales figures.



Sources: Airline Business; Bloomberg.

4 European Air Carriers Agree to Pursue Merger

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — Four European airlines, responding to increased competition and deregulation of the European skies, said Tuesday that they had agreed to pursue a merger that would lead to the creation of Europe's largest international carrier.

A joint statement from Swissair, Scandinavian Airlines System, KLM of the Netherlands and Austrian Airlines said the carriers would seek the establishment of a jointly owned company by next year with its own brand name and a single balance sheet.

The carrier, which would have annual sales of around \$14 billion and a 20 percent share of the European market, would be 30 percent owned by Swissair, 30 percent by SAS, 30 percent by KLM and 10 percent by Austrian Airlines, the statement said.

The decision to seek to create a joint company was taken after a two-month study. The course adopted — of effectively trying to merge the four airlines — amounted to the most radical of a series of options, which included merely trying to integrate some activities.

"The working groups' conclusion is that a commonly owned company with ownership split 30-30-30 and 10 percent to SAS, KLM, Swissair and Austrian respectively would achieve our objectives," said a spokesman for the group.

Referring to the industrial countries, the IMF chief said they should take decisive, concerted action to ensure the world economic recovery remains on track when they meet in Washington this week.

"I have a strong sense of urgency and the strong wish to catalyze the determination for action," Mr. Camdessus said.

The meetings of the IMF interim committee, grouping finance ministers and central bank governors from the entire world, and of finance officials of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations were a "window of opportunity" for a concerted effort, he said.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

company are exploring potential sources of financing for Euro Disney.

The company did not indicate how much it would seek to raise in new financing or by what means.

But analysts said they were troubled by the news that Euro Disney needs more capital at a time when the company's stock has already been battered by lower-than-expected attendance at both the theme and the six company-owned hotels surrounding it.

"It is odd and disturbing that Euro Disney says it wants to raise new financing but gives no details," said Andrew Hunter, a leisure analyst at Hoare Govett in London. "The company is probably in a difficult position."

See DISNEY, Page 12

IMF Director Urges German Rate Cuts

WASHINGTON — The head of the International Monetary Fund called on Tuesday for large cuts in German interest rates but backed the Bundesbank's policy of cautious monetary easing in light of persistently high inflation.

The fund's managing director, Michel Camdessus, made clear at a news conference ahead of the spring meeting of the IMF and World Bank that a clear downward movement in European interest rates was key to economic revival in Europe.

Describing current 4 percent inflation rates in Germany as "by no means trivial," Mr. Camdessus added, "A degree of realignment is in order."

Against a backdrop of a sharp deterioration of the German economy, the Bundesbank has been steadily bringing down the cost of credit, acting most recently last week when it cut the discount rate to 7.25 percent and the Lombard emergency lending rate to 8.5 percent from 9 percent. The rates, charged on colla-

teralized short-term loans to banks, form a floor and ceiling for interest costs in the German money market.

Mr. Camdessus appeared confident about the medium-term outlook for Germany, predicting a decline to around 2.5 percent in 1994 from the preliminary 4.3 percent rate reported for April. That would bring inflation close to the German central bank's own medium-term goal.

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(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

MEDIA MARKETS

Newspapers Are Looking Beyond News and Paper

By William Glaberson
New York Times Service

BOSTON — The publishers of major American newspapers are meeting in Boston this week and this is some of what they are talking about: selling advertising in telephone books and using new technology to supply soap-opera updates.

Many publishers have found that they cannot make as much money as they are accustomed to in the old-fashioned way, so across the country they are entering businesses that are sometimes so far from the traditional that they barely involve news — or even, for that matter, paper.

Newspapers are supplying marketing services, helping race tracks and pizza delivery companies, for example, to select readers who might be interested in a wagering afternoon or a pit with anviches.

Newspapers are direct-delivery agencies that compete with the Post Office, they are sellers of faxes, sources of personal-computer data, printers of special-interest magazines and publishers of telephone books that compete for advertising with the listings by the phone company.

Nearly a third of all major newspapers are now audiotext suppliers, giving telephone callers the ability to dial up not only news and weather, but also classified ads read by a computerized voice, stock-market information, loan rates, race results, lottery numbers, and soap opera updates.

"We are at the beginning of a time when the newspaper as it is historically viewed will take on a broader role," said Cathleen Black, the president of the Newspaper Association of America, the publishers' trade organization. "It doesn't only have to be a traditional newspaper as we know it."

The new newspaper ventures began largely when advertising plummeted during the recession. Though most newspapers now say business is better, there is general agreement that some types of advertising are probably gone forever. Without changes, many in the industry say, newspapers will never return to the profit levels of the mid-1980s.

Few of the new ventures are big money makers yet. But most

It doesn't only have to be a traditional newspaper as we know it.

See MEDIA, Page 13

Learning Another Meaning of Hawk

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It was a moment that starkly testified to the scope of the economic and social transition now sweeping the former Soviet Union. Standing between two false marble columns in the vast but scruffy drawing room of the Russian Embassy on Tuesday, Yuri Gilybin raised the curtain on what his government hopes will be the investment opportunity of the century.

For the first time, Russia is seeking partners in the West to invest in and market the talents and technology of what once was the military industry of the Soviet Union, said Mr. Gilybin, first deputy minister of the Main Department of Defense Industries.

Specifically he was talking about Conversion '93, a show next month at the National Exhibition Center in Birmingham, where some 120 enterprises from the old Soviet military-industrial complex will be displaying their wares.

"Now Russia's best is being made available to the West," trumpeted the glossy promotional brochure.

In words reminiscent of fire sales everywhere, the brochure notes that on display will be

"Russian military technologies, processes and applications which were developed at untold expense for the defense of the former Soviet Union."

"We are trying to promote marketing and the development of joint ventures with Western partners," said Mr. Gilybin.

Of the need for Western partners, investors and buyers there can be little doubt. The Russian military industry, once spread between eight different ministries and employing 4 million people — 850,000 in research and development alone — sorely needs not only new sales outlets but new products to sell.

Far from trying to flood the market with tanks and howitzers, the Russians are keen to find civilian outlets for their technology, and Western partners to help them find their way in the free market. Mr. Gilybin confessed that they had learned that it would mean more than packaging old products in new boxes.

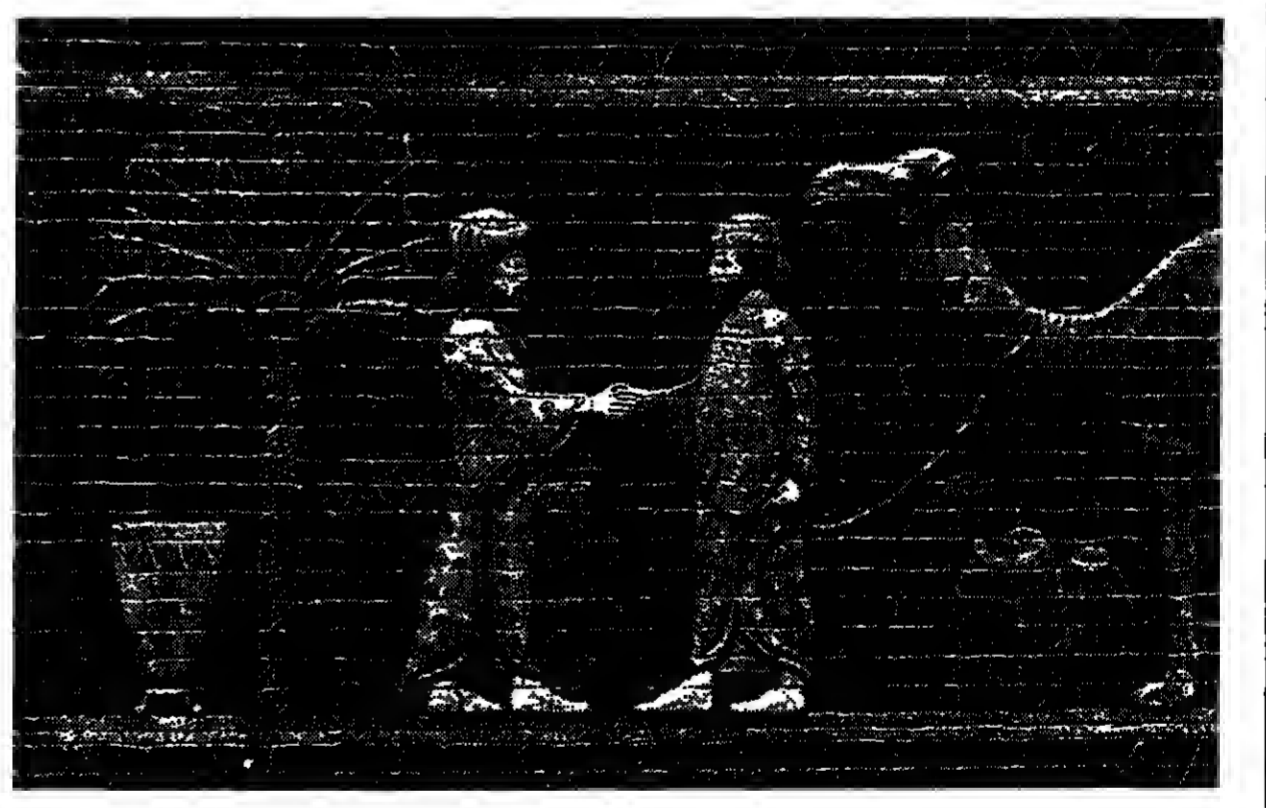
Among the 1,000 exhibits planned for next month's show will be an enterprise that claims to have made major advances in the manufacture of artificial diamonds as well as one hawking an airplane said to be capable of flying anywhere in the world without refueling.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits										
Currency	Par \$	100 \$	1000 \$	10000 \$	100000 \$	1000000 \$	10000000 \$	100000000 \$	1000000000 \$	10000000000 \$	1 month	3 months	6 months	9 months	1 year	1 month	3 months	6 months	9 months	1 year
Australian	1.23	123.00	1230.00	12300.00	123000.00	1230000.00	12300000.00	123000000.00	1230000000.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00
British	1.52	152.00	1520.00	15200.00	152000.00	1520000.00	15200000.00	152000000.00	1520000000.00	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50
Canadian	1.25	125.00	1250.00	12500.00	125000.00	1250000.00	12500000.00	125000000.00	1250000000.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25
French	166.63	16663.00	166630.00	1666300.00	16663000.00	166630000.00	1666300000.00	16663000000.00	166630000000.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25
German	1.36	136.00	1360.00	13600.00	136000.00	1360000.00	13600000.00	136000000.00	1360000000.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25
Italian	1.36	136.00	1360.00	13600.00	136000.00	1360000.00	13600000.00	136000000.00	1360000000.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25
Japanese	108.00	10800.00	108000.00	1080000.00	10800000.00	108000000.00	1080000000.00	10800000000.00	108000000000.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25
Netherlands	1.36	136.00	1360.00	13600.00	136000.00	1360000.00	13600000.00	136000000.00	1360000000.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25
Swedish	1.36	136.00	1360.00	13600.00	136000.00	1360000.00	13600000.00	136000000.00	1360000000.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25
Swiss	1.36	136.00	1360.00	13600.00	136000.00	1360000.00	13600000.00	136000000.00	1360000000.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25
UK	1.52	152.00	1520.00	15200.00	152000.00	1520000.00	15200000.00	152000000.00	1520000000.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25

Sources: (1) Bank of America; (2) Citicorp; (3) Deutsche Bank; (4) HSBC; (5) JPMorgan Chase; (6) Paribas; (7) Royal Bank of Canada; (8) Swiss Bank; (9) Union Bank; (10) WestLB; (11) Zurich. All rates are for 100 units of the foreign currency. All rates are for 100 units of the foreign currency. All rates are for 100 units of the foreign currency.

OUR PHILOSOPHY OF BANKING GOES BACK 4,000 YEARS.



It was the ancient traders who first established many of today's banking practices. They accepted funds for safekeeping. Bartered goods for services. And extended credit. It was a business based on trust, and a handshake contract was binding.

The world has changed immeasurably since then, but Republic National Bank still holds to the principles established nearly four millennia ago.

We believe in the primacy of personal relationships, the importance of trust and the protection of depositors' funds. This emphasis has made us one of the world's leading private banks.

As a subsidiary of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. and an affiliate of Republic New York Corporation, we're part of a global group with more than US\$4 billion in capital and US\$46 billion in assets. These assets continue to grow substantially, a testament to the group's strong balance sheet, risk-averse orientation and century-old heritage.

Though cuneiform tablets have given way to modern computers, the timeless qualities of safety, service and personal integrity will always be at the heart of our bank.

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Page 12 MARKET DIARY

Stocks Stabilize After Bear Streak

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rebounded from six straight declining sessions on rising consumer confidence and a stronger dollar, which rallied on remarks by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

Gains in shares of health-care and drug companies also helped stocks offset rising bond yields as investors began to doubt that the U.S. administration will be able to push its health-care reform package through Congress.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 17.56 points, to 3,415.93. Although advancing issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered decliners by only a small margin, over-the-counter shares showed a stronger rise, the Nasdaq composite index climbed 6.65 points, to 652.52.

The American Stock Exchange index was down 0.71, to 415.64, reflecting in part a pullback among gold mining stocks as the metal slipped from its recent gains.

Many stocks were buoyed by the release of a better-than-expected consumer confidence report. The Conference Board reported that its consumer confidence index rose 4.5 points to 67.7 from 63.2 in April. Forecasters had expected April

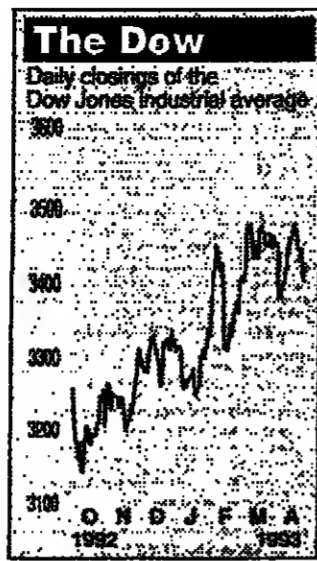
consumer confidence to ease slightly to about 62.0 percent. "What you're getting is a transitional period where people are seeing the economy come back," said John Brooks, director of sales and marketing at Nuley Group. "The bearish side of the equation is it's not coming back that fast."

The benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond was down about 29.32 points. That raised its yield to 6.90 percent from 6.82 percent on Tuesday. Comments by Mr. Clinton's budget director, Leon Panetta, about the prospects of deficit reduction helped depress bond prices.

PepsiCo was the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, falling 1/4 to 36 1/4. It reported first-quarter earnings rose to 32 cents a share from 29 cents.

Merck was second, leading the health-care advance with a gain of 1 1/4 to 37 1/4. Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.'s stock rose 2 1/4 to 61 1/4. Pfizer jumped 4 to 67 1/4. Pfizer's shares were also helped by a Food and Drug Administration panel recommending approval for the company's Reactivin drug.

Telcel of Mexico fell 1/4 to 5 1/4 after Mr. Panetta was quoted saying the North American free-trade accord was "dead" for now. (Bloomberg/UP)



NYSE Most Active

Table listing NYSE Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing AMEX Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary items including Advanced Declined, Declined, Total Issues, and New Issues.

Amex Diary

Table listing Amex Diary items including Advanced Declined, Declined, Total Issues, and New Issues.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary items including Advanced Declined, Declined, Total Issues, and New Issues.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales with columns for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading with columns for Buy and Sell.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options with columns for Call and Put.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing EUROPEAN FUTURES with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Food

Table showing Food futures with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Metals

Table showing Metals futures with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Spot Commodities

Table showing Spot Commodities with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Dividends

Table showing Dividends with columns for Company, Per Annum, and Yield.

Financial

Table showing Financial futures with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Industrials

Table showing Industrials futures with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Mobil Lifts Net to \$490 Million

NEW YORK (NYT) — In contrast to many other oil companies, Mobil Corp. reported Tuesday that its European and Asian refining and marketing operations were profitable despite the sluggish global economy.

USX Posts \$50 Million Profit

PITTSBURGH (AFP) — USX Corp., the leading U.S. steel manufacturer, reported Tuesday first-quarter profits of \$50 million, compared with a \$1.66 billion loss over the same period a year ago.

Rockefeller Center Deal to Cut Profit

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Rockefeller Center Properties Inc. said Tuesday an agreement with its lenders to restructure a \$200 million credit line should produce a drop in net income and could lead to a reduction in its annual dividend.

Xerox Reverses Quarter's Loss

STAMFORD, Conn. (AP) — Xerox Corp. on Tuesday reported earnings of \$189 million for the first quarter, compared with a loss of \$529 million a year ago when it had one-time accounting adjustments.

Pepsico's Results Up 11% in Quarter

PURCHASE, N.Y. (Bloomberg) — PepsiCo Inc. said Tuesday first-quarter results rose 11 percent, lower than expected, as weakness overseas held back domestic gains.

For the Record

Tele-Communications Inc., the nation's largest cable company, will buy a 15 percent stake in Interactive Network, an interactive TV entertainment system, the company said.

DISNEY: Heavy Losses Expected

(Continued from first finance page) Disney, which has faced persistent problems since it opened its theme park amid enormous hoopla just over a year ago, has debts of 20.3 billion francs.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing World Stock Markets with columns for Market, High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Grains

Table showing Grains futures with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Metals

Table showing Metals futures with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Livestock

Table showing Livestock futures with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Financial

Table showing Financial futures with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Food

Table showing Food futures with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Bills (MM)

Table showing U.S. Bills (MM) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (B)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (B) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (T)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (T) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (C)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (C) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (S)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (S) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (M)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (M) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (D)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (D) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (F)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (F) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (G)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (G) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (H)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (H) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (I)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (I) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (J)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (J) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (K)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (K) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. Treasury (L)

Table showing U.S. Treasury (L) with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Large advertisement for the NYSE and NASDAQ stock exchanges, featuring the text 'What's in a Name' and 'More than a Name'.

What's in a Name? Today, Losses

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — In 1979, Clive Francis, a former fighter pilot who grew wealthy buying apartment buildings, followed generations of his countrymen in investing in Lloyd's of London, the world's preeminent insurance market. Becoming a Lloyd's name, as the investors are known, was seen by Mr. Francis and others as a virtual ticket into the upper crust of British society, where the wealthy put their fortunes in the hands of Lloyd's to watch them grow because that was the way it had always been done.

"You know our foibles," Mr. Francis said. "We were hooked by snobbery and greed."

Now Lloyd's is rocked by huge losses from a series of man-made and natural disasters, and the names are being asked to pay up, sometimes to the tune of their entire wealth. "I used to own two airplanes," said the 65-year-old Mr. Francis, who faces a \$4.5 million loss that could grow. "Now I own a bicycle."

At least four names have committed suicide. Hundreds face the possible loss of their homes and nearly everything else they own. Thousands more face losses that are sowing retirement plans, forcing the sale of family heirlooms and creating a wave of fear and anger that has engulfed Britain's moored classes.

The names are now waiting anxiously for the unveiling of a Lloyd's management plan to deal with its problems. The plan, expected Thursday, is likely to seek financing for the first time from sources other than the individual names, including corporations. One ques-

tion is the extent to which the new financial structure will help the existing names. "This is the last-chance salvo," said Tom Beynon, a leader of a group of dissident names, and one of those who has suffered large losses. "If things go wrong, 20,000 establishments in England, Scotland and Wales will go bust."

Lloyd's, which last year projected that its losses would narrow when it reports its latest results this summer, is not disputing either.

Becoming a Lloyd's name was once seen as a ticket into the upper crust of British society.

mates that the loss could actually increase. The association calculates its results with a three-year lag to allow claims to be processed. It said last year that it lost \$2 billion (\$3.16 billion at the current exchange rate) in 1989.

As a result, the financial squeeze has spread to the vast majority of the 20,000 current names and thousands of others who stopped investing but remain liable for earlier losses.

The names provide financing to the insurance underwriting syndicates and share in profits. But when the underwriters have to pay out, they can call on the names to top their fortunes, right down to the last cuff link, as names used to say with a chuckle.

But many names — who resented regular

profits from their association with Lloyd's over the years — no longer laughing. Thousands are suing Lloyd's and the underwriting syndicates, charging mismanagement, and in some cases fraud.

Many names, for example, have asserted they were recruited by Lloyd's without being informed of the huge potential liabilities they could face from asbestos-related cases in the United States, which are leading to billions of dollars of insurance payouts. Lloyd's is fighting the allegations.

Lloyd's has also been hit by pollution-liability cases and a string of hurricanes, earthquakes and other natural disasters that have led to big insurance payouts.

The list of Lloyd's names includes many prominent Britons. But the hardest hit appear to have been a second tier of business executives, retirees and entrepreneurs who joined during the go-go years of Margaret Thatcher's Britain — some of whom admit they did not investigate the risks fully enough.

Michael Proudlock, who runs a restaurant in London's fashionable Chelsea, joined in 1986, when Lloyd's became much less strict about the financial health of its members.

Mr. Proudlock was able to use the value of his large country house to guarantee his financial pledge to Lloyd's rather than having to put up cash.

"Many of those who joined in the mid-1980s were businessmen like me, and we'd created our wealth and were trying to parlay it up," Mr. Proudlock said. "When the crunch came we didn't have the cash."

Bonn Urges EC To Subsidize Steel In East Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Economics Minister Ginter Rexrodt, in a last-minute appeal on behalf of the troubled East German steelmaker Eko Stahl AG, urged the European Commission Tuesday to approve subsidies to modernize the steelworks.

European Community officials said the commission, the EC's executive body, was expected Wednesday to recommend the rejection of Bonn's application to provide around 1.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$690 million) in aid for Eko Stahl.

Mr. Rexrodt also made an urgent appeal to the West German steel industry to devise proposals for creating nonsteel jobs in the Eisenhuettenstadt region of Eastern Germany as an alternative to financing the overhaul of the aging steelworks.

"The federal government still stands behind the plan to modernize Eko Stahl AG as long as no better binding concept is presented," he said.

Commission officials, speaking in Brussels on condition of anonymity, said they expected a majority of the commission would recommend that EC industry ministers reject the aid.

Germany has lobbied hard against new aid for Spanish and Italian steelmakers but says Eko deserves the one-time aid to help it transform for Western markets.

West German steelmakers have opposed the aid. They note it would boost capacity at West European steel companies, are showing losses because of oversupply. In Luxembourg, Arbed SA's chief

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 index	Paris CAC 40	
1992	2000	2100	
1700	2000	2000	
1500	1800	1900	
1300	1600	1700	
1100	1400	1500	
900	1200	1300	
700	1000	1100	
500	800	900	
300	600	700	
100	400	500	
0	200	300	
1992	1993	1992	1993
1992	1993	1992	1993
Exchange	Index	Close	Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	106.70	+0.40
Brussels	Stock Index	6,105.32	+0.43
Frankfurt	DAX	1,640.78	+0.55
Frankfurt	FAZ	680.81	+0.06
Helsinki	HEX	1,153.68	+0.31
London	Financial Times 30	2,231.60	+0.40
London	FTSE 100	2,836.70	+0.37
Madrid	General Index	243.70	+0.21
Milan	BIE	1,206.00	+0.50
Paris	CAC 40	1,927.41	+0.33
Stockholm	Affarsvaerlden	1,225.05	+1.47
Vienna	Stock Index	361.51	+0.54
Zurich	SBS	728.49	+0.44

Shareholders Rap Hoechst On Accidents

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Sparks flew at the annual meeting of Hoechst AG as shareholders argued for and against formal approval of the German chemical company's management in the wake of a spate of accidents at its plants.

A group of small shareholders put forward what amounted to a vote of no-confidence in management.

Hoechst said group pretax profit plunged 28 percent, to \$36 million, Deutsche marks (\$27.5 million), in the first quarter of 1993. Group sales fell 5 percent, to 10.9 billion DM. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Very briefly:

- Sandoz AG group sales rose 2 percent, to 4.21 billion Swiss francs (\$2.94 billion), in the first quarter of 1993, boosted in part by sales of new drugs.
- Tarmac PLC, Britain's largest house builder, reported a pretax loss of £350.3 million (\$552.8 million) for 1992, after a year earlier profit of £21 million. The loss included a charge of £372 million for withdrawing from the real-estate development business.
- British Aerospace PLC's chairman, John Cahill, said he expected the company to record a "solid recovery" in 1994.
- Daimler-Benz AG's unit Deutsche Aerospace signed the contract under which it will take a 51 percent stake in Fokker NV of the Netherlands.
- Alzo NV said its first-quarter net profit fell to 157.9 million guilders (\$88.7 million) from 206 million guilders in the first quarter of 1992, dragged down by a decline in the European fibers market. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX, AFP)

Brittan Warns U.S. on Sanctions Threat

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community's top trade official on Tuesday urged the United States to abandon its threat of trade sanctions over public procurement and telecommunications, saying that a partial settlement last week put both sides on track to resolving their most urgent trade dispute.

Sir Leon Brittan, the EC commissioner for external economic affairs, offered no indication that Washington would actually drop its threat of sanctions, and he renewed his promise to retaliate in kind if it does.

Still, in a speech to business executives, he said the partial settlement had "de-escalated and defused" the procurement dispute and enabled both sides to refocus attention on restarting the long-stalled talks on a global trade deal.

Under last week's settlement, the United States agreed to drop so-called Buy America preferences on heavy electrical equipment bought by five federal, power, authorities and the Tennessee Valley Author-

ity in exchange for the Community's agreement to waive a preferential provision of its utilities directive covering similar equipment.

The deal left unresolved U.S. complaints about the openness of the European market for telecommunications equipment and EC complaints about access to state and local contracts for projects such as urban transportation, ports and water supply.

Trade Representative Mickey Kantor of the United States, who had threatened to bar European companies from up to \$50 million in contracts before the settlement, vowed afterward to go ahead with more limited sanctions to press the U.S. telecommunications demand.

A spokeswoman for Mr. Kantor said Tuesday that his position had not changed, and that sanctions could be announced "any day."

Sir Leon said he was encouraged that Washington offered last week to approach major U.S. municipalities for the first time to ask them to consider dropping Buy America laws.

He said it represented a "very

clear signal to the world" that the United States was beginning to back away from Buy America provisions that have proliferated in federal, state and local laws since the Depression.

The community is prepared to wait until Washington can negotiate better access to state and local contracts, Sir Leon said, but it is not prepared to open up its telecommunications market before then.

West German steelmakers have opposed the aid. They note it would boost capacity at West European steel companies, are showing losses because of oversupply. In Luxembourg, Arbed SA's chief

MEDIA: Looking Beyond Paper

(Continued from first finance page)

offer promise. Many of the 465 newspaper audit systems work, for example, by encouraging readers to make free telephone calls to listen to recorded messages that follow 15-second paid commercials.

The Washington Post says its Post Home telephone system, now three years old, receives 800,000 calls a month.

As newspapers adapt to the new enterprises, they are changing sharply as commercial and journalistic institutions. In the process, some in the industry fear, newspapers per people risk losing track of a

COMPANY RESULTS

Company	Year	Revenue	Profit	Per Share
Norway	1992	2,700	270	1.00
ANAX	1992	607.50	60.75	1.00
BankAmerica	1992	24,300	2,430	1.00
Donnelley (R.R.)	1992	1,019.61	101.96	1.00
PepsiCo	1992	2,640.00	264.00	1.00
Tesco	1992	413.4	41.34	1.00
United States	1992	1,000	100	1.00
Alco Standard	1992	1,000	100	1.00
Atlantic Richfield	1992	1,000	100	1.00
Browning-Ferris	1992	1,000	100	1.00
ITT	1992	1,000	100	1.00
USX-US Steel Group	1992	1,000	100	1.00

NASDAQ

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	10s	High	Low	Latest	Chge
110	100	IBM	4.00	3.70	15.0	100	110	100	105	+5
120	110	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	120	110	115	+5
130	120	Oracle	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	130	120	125	+5
140	130	Sun	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	140	130	135	+5
150	140	Intel	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	150	140	145	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	10s	High	Low	Latest	Chge
160	150	Motorola	0.50	3.10	15.0	100	160	150	155	+5
170	160	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	170	160	165	+5
180	170	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	180	170	175	+5
190	180	Lucent Technologies	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	190	180	185	+5
200	190	3Com	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	200	190	195	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	10s	High	Low	Latest	Chge
210	200	Unisys	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	210	200	205	+5
220	210	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	220	210	215	+5
230	220	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	230	220	225	+5
240	230	Genentech	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	240	230	235	+5
250	240	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	250	240	245	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	10s	High	Low	Latest	Chge
260	250	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	260	250	255	+5
270	260	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	270	260	265	+5
280	270	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	280	270	275	+5
290	280	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	290	280	285	+5
300	290	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	300	290	295	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	10s	High	Low	Latest	Chge
310	300	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	310	300	305	+5
320	310	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	320	310	315	+5
330	320	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	330	320	325	+5
340	330	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	340	330	335	+5
350	340	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	350	340	345	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	10s	High	Low	Latest	Chge
360	350	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	360	350	355	+5
370	360	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	370	360	365	+5
380	370	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	380	370	375	+5
390	380	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	390	380	385	+5
400	390	Amgen	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	400	390	395	+5

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, Ratio, High, Low, Label, CYS. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

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NYSE High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 27

NEW LOWS 25

AMEX High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 13

NEW LOWS 15

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not all funds are included. The exception of some funds based on basis prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied (d - daily (w) - weekly (b) - bi-monthly (m) - monthly)

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, ticker, and price.

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Carmakers To Get Aid In Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Japan has designated the car industry as recession-hit for the first time, allowing it to start receiving subsidies next month to pay temporarily laid-off employees, the Ministry of Labor said Tuesday.

In May, the number of industries qualifying for subsidies, which are paid by the government and employers, will increase to 138 from 119 in April and only two last September, a ministry official said.

The newly designated industries include the car, car parts and computer industries, the ministry said. The money will be used to pay partial salaries to employees temporarily laid off, for training and other purposes.

The total of designated industries is below the peak of 165 in May 1987 during a previous recession caused by a steep rise in the yen, the ministry said. But the number of regular employees qualifying for the subsidies will surge to 3.67 million in May from 2.78 million in April, far above the 2.36 million in May 1987.

The numbers of industries and employees will not fall soon but could rise as the designation is for one year, it added.

The increase in troubled industries came as a key gauge of future economic activity in Japan signaled growth in February for the second straight month.

The report on Japan's leading economic indicators offered a sign the recession-battered economy is starting to recover.

The Economic Planning Agency said the index stood at 80 in February, up from a revised 74.5 in January. The agency considers a reading above 50 a sign of future expansion.

The January index was revised upward from its preliminary reading of 50.

The agency said the figures suggest lingering stagnation but good prospects for growth. (Reuters, AP)

Hong Kong's Newest Player Connections in Beijing Give It an Edge

HONG KONG — When New China Hong Kong Group Ltd. announced last week that it had clinched two mega-deals in China less than eight weeks after opening its doors, Hong Kong's financial community hardly flinched.

After all, the Hong Kong investment company enjoys plenty of string-pulling prowess in Beijing. It was launched after Tsui Tsin-tong, the company's chairman and a member of China's top advisory council, the People's Political Consultative Conference, had met with Prime Minister Li Peng to discuss China's economic development.

Mr. Tsui said the prime minister and other top officials suggested that he launch an investment company to promote projects in China as well as attract investment. The idea appealed to him and he sought backing.

Chinese state enterprises now hold a 32.5 percent equity stake in the company. And it has deep pockets thanks to some heavyweight investors. Hong Kong shareholders hold 55 percent, while the government of Singapore holds a 12.5 percent position.

Mr. Tsui makes no apologies to critics in the British colony, who claim his company's ties to Beijing give it an unfair edge over rival Hong Kong companies.

They are especially miffed that the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, the Chinese agency that sets Beijing's policy for the territory, until recently held a 2 percent stake in the investment company.

"There isn't any fairness about doing business in Hong Kong," Mr. Tsui said. "People from Jardine Fleming, Swire Pacific Ltd. and Hongkong Bank were always members of the Executive Council, which decides the future development of Hong Kong. Can you say this set up is fair?"

What is clear is that New China may well shake up the established pecking order within Hong Kong finance. With the territory set to revert to Beijing's control in 1997, some analysts see long-established British conglomerates, the so-called hong, losing clout to newcomers with strong ties to China.

The company's expansionary designs are already taking shape. It has just signed a letter of intent with the provincial government of Sichuan to construct a 300-kilometer (480-mile) highway. Total investment in the project should surpass 3 billion yuan (\$525 million).

The company also plans to develop a building complex in Beijing, a harbor on the island of Hainan, a telecommunications network and a highway in Guangdong province.

In addition, New China hopes to be a big player in financial services. The company will be setting up mutual funds by the end of the year to invest in Chinese public works projects. Its merchant-banking operation will begin offering services to corporate clients this week.

AT&T Gets First Phone Equipment Contract From NTT

By Keith Bradsher New York Times Service WASHINGTON — After years of trans-Pacific trade over telephone equipment, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has tentatively agreed to sell a dozen of its most advanced switchboard systems to Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co.

The deal is the first instance of AT&T's selling telecommunications equipment to NTT, which is the world's largest local telephone company and is two-thirds owned by the Japanese government.

Monday's transaction came after years of pressure applied by the United States to get NTT to break its reliance on Japanese suppliers. In recent weeks, U.S. officials had let NTT and the Japanese government know that they were closely watching the talks.

U.S. and Japanese government officials and corporate executives played down the political side of Monday's announcement, which was also made by NTT in Tokyo.

AT&T's vice chairman, Randall L. Tobias, countered Monday's decision showed AT&T made a competitive product. But he added U.S. officials "have certainly been helpful to us in engineering, as nearly as they could, a level playing field."

Seichiro Nobura, the economics minister at the Japanese embassy in Washington, said Monday's deal had "absolutely nothing to do with political pressure because NTT has been continuously increasing its purchases since the early 1980s."

The Japanese government has a record of making concessions on certain contracts at politically opportune times, and this may not signal a broader opening of the market. Japanese imports of U.S. telecommunications equipment dropped sharply last year, to \$555 million from \$699 million in 1991.

It worked, partly because the government also announced plans for the largest economic recovery package in history.

Investors Return to Tokyo Market

TOKYO — Individual investors, until recently an increasingly rare breed in the Tokyo stock market, are tentatively making a return.

The Tokyo market appears to be rebounding from a two-year slump, and individual investors are following the lead of foreign and institutional investors back to the market.

In the last two weeks of January, share orders by individuals accounted for less than 100 billion yen (\$80 million), or 11 percent to 15 percent of first-session purchases through 73 major brokers, according to the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

By the latter half of March, that figure had almost quintupled to 496 billion yen, or 27 percent.

The return of wary individual investors to the market reflects growing optimism about the recent surge of Tokyo's Nikkei Stock Average from six-year lows — near 14,000 points — to its highest level in over a year, above 20,000.

"Individual investors are now adding new holdings to the ones they already have," said Yoshio Inoue, an analyst with Nomura Securities Co.

The Nikkei index is widely viewed in Japan as a key indicator of confidence in the nation's economy and financial system. Its recent recovery is seen as an indication the worst of Japan's financial crisis is over, although some analysts say it is too early to conclude the recession has bottomed out.

The Nikkei bounced above 20,000 points early this month. It closed Tuesday at 20,206.71.

Stock prices began rising late last year as the government pushed billions of dollars of public funds into the market, hoping to brighten investor sentiment.

It worked, partly because the government also announced plans for the largest economic recovery package in history.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, and various regional indices with their respective values and changes.

Very briefly:

- Japan Air Lines Co. said it would, in June and July only, pay any worker aged between 35 and 45 who retires voluntarily half again what it owes them in retirement bonuses.
Japan's index of consumer confidence stood at a seasonally adjusted 38.3 in January-March, its lowest level since the July-September quarter of 1982, when it was 38.2.
The Mayer Steel Pipe Corp., one of Taiwan's largest makers of galvanized steel pipe, saw its stock rise near the 7 percent upper limit on its first day of trading on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.
Chicago has received permission to invest \$50 million, S.G. Warburg \$50 million, and John Govey & Co. \$2.5 million in Taiwanese stocks.
Manila Electric Co. posted a 3 percent loss in its first-quarter sales this year against its year-ago level due to the power crisis, executives told stockholders in a meeting.
Vietnam is keen to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and will discuss membership of the organization with GATT's director-general, Arthur Dunkel, next month, trade ministry officials said.
China's real estate investment rose by 117 percent in 1992 and is rising rapidly again this year, said vice minister for construction, Zhou Ganzhi.

AMEX

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AMEX market data table listing various stocks and their closing prices.

Main market data table listing various international stocks and their closing prices.

Table with financial data, possibly related to the Republic National Bank of New York, listing various metrics and values.

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK. A SUBSIDIARY OF REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION. Consolidated Statements of Condition. Assets, Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity, Summary of Results.

SPORTS BASEBALL

Phillies, 8 Runs Back, Beat Giants on Wild Pitch in 10th

The Associated Press
Eight wasn't enough for the San Francisco Giants. But nine was just fine for the Philadelphia Phillies.

The first-place Phillies, trailing by eight runs in the sixth inning, rallied for a 9-8 victory Monday night that ended in the 10th inning on the game's fourth wild pitch.

Forty players were used, and they scored 17 runs on 20 hits. There were 21 walks, 18 strikeouts, 5 errors, 2 hit batsmen and 13 pitchers. The Giants left 18 runners on base and the Phillies 10. There were 442 pitches and the whole thing took 4 hours, 33 minutes.

"I don't know what to say about that one," said the Phillies' manager, Jim Fregosi.

The Phillies, who have the major league's best record at 14-4, won their fourth straight when Gino Minutelli threw a wild pitch that allowed Juan Bell to score. They had scored three in the sixth, four in the seventh and tied 8-8 in the eighth.

"These guys never quit," said Jim Eisenreich, who came up with three hits, two runs scored and two RBIs after replacing the injured John Kruk at first base in the sixth inning. "They do anything to win. They feel it's our year to win."

reich and a throwing error by shortstop Clayton.

Minutelli then threw wild on the first pitch to Dave Hollins, and the Giants had their fourth loss in six games.

Reds 3, Marlins 0: Joe Oliver's RBI single in the seventh broke a scoreless tie after 45-year-old knuckleballer Charlie Hough had held host Cincinnati to four hits and struck out nine in 6 1/2 innings.

The Marlins managed just three hits off Jose Rijo, Steve Foster and Jeff Reardon, who pitched the ninth for his first save with the Reds and the 35th of his career.

Pirates 4, Braves 3: Lonnie Smith, who signed as a free agent by Pittsburgh after five seasons with Atlanta, homered on an 0-2 pitch from Greg McMichael leading off the top of the 11th.

The Pirates trailed, 3-0, but tied in the seventh on Alfred Martin's run-scoring double and a two-run homer by Tom Foley, his first since Sept. 25, 1989.

Atlanta's David Justice struck out five times, giving him six in as many at-bats in his last two games.

Cardinals 3, Astros 2: Ozzie Smith put visiting St. Louis ahead with a two-run single in the eighth.

Cubs 6, Rockies 3: Sammy Sosa's run-scoring single and Steve Buechele's two-run double put Chicago ahead in the top of the sixth and Mike Harkey won his seventh straight despite allowing 13 hits over six innings.

Expos 6, Padres 4: Visiting Montreal won its ninth in 11 games as John Vander Wal's two-run triple in the fourth put his team ahead on the first hit ever allowed by Kerry Taylor, who was making his first major league start.

NL ROUNDUP

Tigers Overtake Royals, And the Reporters Duck

The Associated Press
Two managers. Two losses. Two ways of dealing with losing.

Hal McRae, one of the most accommodating men in baseball, went wild Monday night, screaming profanities and sweeping reporters and microphones off his desk after his Kansas City Royals lost to the Detroit Tigers, 5-3.

The tirade started after a radio reporter questioned McRae's strategy.

the season. He gave up four runs on six hits. Wilson Alvarez blanked the Orioles on seven hits in eight innings. His only major league shutout was a one-hitter against Baltimore on Aug. 11, 1991.

Thomas's first homer of the season was the first for the White Sox in 10 days. Robin Ventura connected later for Chicago.

Blue Jays 8, Rangers 6: Toronto, playing at home, got a season-high 16 hits, four by Roberto Alomar and three by Paul Molitor, while Joe Carter homered and drove in three runs as Jack Morris struggled in his first victory this season.

Morris allowed four runs on six hits and five walks in 5 1/2 innings, lowering his earned-run average from 13.24 to 11.76.

Brewers 10, Twins 3: Bill Spiers' "Every night, the same... stupid questions. That's it."

The Royals are struggling at 7-12, but that's better than the Baltimore Orioles are doing. They are 5-12, with the worst record in the majors, after a 7-0 loss in Chicago.

After the game, the Orioles' manager, Johnny Oates, another agreeable sort, closed the clubhouse for nearly two hours. No shouting was heard outside, and Oates had a smile when the door was opened, although he declined to comment about what was said.

"It was everybody putting in their input, letting their feelings be known," the Orioles' David Segui said. "We listened to what other people had to say. It was something that needed to be done."

The Tigers scored four runs in the first inning, when Kirk Gibson hit a two-run double, as they won their sixth straight, and 11 of 12. The Tigers were coming off a three-game sweep in Minnesota in which they won by scores of 12-4, 17-1 and 16-5.

White Sox 7, Orioles 0: Frank Thomas hit a three-run homer in the first inning off Fernando Valenzuela in Chicago.

Valenzuela, returning from the minors earlier in the day, pitched four innings in his second start of

AL ROUNDUP

the season. He gave up four runs on six hits. Wilson Alvarez blanked the Orioles on seven hits in eight innings. His only major league shutout was a one-hitter against Baltimore on Aug. 11, 1991.

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Fernando Valenzuela, just back from the minors, departed quickly.

and the accident turned out to have been that Gooden was struck by a golf club as teammate Vince Coleman took a practice swing.

Apparently, New York newspapers reported Tuesday, Gooden walked into the outfielder's back swing with a 9-iron.

The Mets were bush-bush about what exactly happened. The players had no comment.

"He got hit with something," said the Mets' manager, Jeff Torborg. "It was an accident and there is no sense in getting into it. I don't want to make an issue of it."

The New York Times reported that a senior team official did not deny that Gooden had been struck by a golf club.

"I'll let the media speculate," the unidentified official said.

The Night of Reckoning

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — When the heat intensifies in World Cup qualifying, one way to gauge the temperature and importance of a match is to watch the skies.

My eye is on the incoming traffic at Wembley Stadium, where England and the Netherlands play possibly the decisive match of their group on Wednesday. Observers from most of the leading soccer nations are arriving, and here, too, is Alan I. Rothenberg, chairman of the 1994 World Cup organizing committee.

This 24-hour-a-day lawyer just cannot resist this one. On one level, Rothenberg's people want to monitor police crowd control at a potentially volatile encounter. But the chairman himself is developing a nose for a genuine humdinger of a contest worth coming out of the Californian sunshine into the London downpour to see.

The diplomat in Rothenberg says he wants both the white of England and the orange of the Netherlands at his ball. To that, add the accountant and the lover of tradition, too.

For while the United States is not experiencing anything like a sluggishness in ticket sales — the very opposite, Rothenberg insists — one of the U.S.A.'s 94 official carriers, American Airlines, has hitched its wagon to England while the sheer marketability of the Netherlands' big-name players would boost interest and ancillary sales.

So the traditionalist, the businessman and the casual fan all have reasons to want both the English and the Dutch there. The trouble is, little Norway has slipped into a mired lead in Group 2.

Norway has beaten the Dutch and drawn with the English. Some see this as the hare getting ahead of the tortoise, but another Norwegian victory over Turkey in Oslo on Wednesday would mean that the sceptics better start thinking seriously about who comes second. And that without considering the claim of Poland, which has barely started playing its matches in the group.

The Dutch admit they dare not lose at Wembley. Rob Gullit, whose pride has brought him out of a short-lived limbo of semi-retirement, says, "There would be no way back for us if we lose again."

He is right. Nobody can win a trip to the United States on this night of nine European qualifying matches, but the losses might prove terminal. There is a bit of Rothenberg in me when it comes to predicting Wednesday's tie at Wembley, for I see a 2-2 draw.

The Netherlands' best approach would be to trust its flamboyant attack rather than trying to cover up an insecure defense. With Gullit's experience down the right flank, and Marc Overmars, 20, the new Ajax flyer, on the left, the Dutch certainly appear in the mood to use the wide expanse of Wembley's turf.

Gullit himself, rediscovering a measure of the flow of his game, the gigantic stride and appetite to play



like a star, has lately enjoyed turning on sufficient match winning performances to prove AC Milan wrong in assuming he might not be worth another contract.

Once past 30, all the stars wane. But Gullit, after the risks he took playing on an almost crippled right knee for Milano, expected better than insinuations from Milan's president, Silvio Berlusconi, that maybe his time was up.

Now back in presidential favor, Gullit is driven to, also mock those of us who feared his national prime, and might have gone. He has the taste for Wembley, and with England shorn of both first- and second-choice left back, he faces an opponent unfamiliar to the territory.

Martin Keown, a central defender who has also had major knee surgery, is described by England's manager, Graham Taylor, as the country's best man-to-man marker. It is nonetheless a gamble to put him out wide on the flank and expect him to stifle Gullit.

On the other side, that task belongs to Jan Wouters, the new captain of the Dutch, who takes on Paul Gascoigne, the man-child of England's hopes. Gasza remains the most unpredictable, potentially the most brilliant English player of his generation.

Here, again, is evidence of the delicacy between fitness and calamity, between match-winning potential and the dreadful cost of modern soccer. Gascoigne, until Sunday, feared that the knee that was rebuilt in 1991 was coming apart again. But a scan showed the repair to be perfectly sound and the problem was nothing more than an irritating strain high on the calf.

Sunday and Monday training proved his fitness, in body at least, to be tackled by Wouters. And that would normally be a jarring experience, for the bandy-legged ugly duckling of the Netherlands has often reminded quality opponents that there is toughness as well as flat in the orange team.

Wouters, in revelatory goal-scoring form for Bayern Munich, is himself slightly doubtful for the match, though he dismisses his shoulder pain as "hurting, not injured." Hurting, he wryly suggests, might be something Gascoigne will have to go through in a match where the Englishman's suspect temperament will be tested to the full by constant and fierce challenges.

That will not be the only trial. England will not field two players others might call on, Chris Waddle and Paul Merson, and puts its faith on the left wing in John Barnes, who was booed unmercifully by some of England's own so-called supporters at his last Wembley appearance.

Barnes and Gascoigne will be vital suppliers to the strikers Les Ferdinand and David Platt, and while Platt's energetic leadership has been inspirational of late, his country cannot forever expect him to make light of the losses through injury of England's major goalkeepers.

The Dutch, too, are sorely wounded. Marco van Basten, Wim Jonk and Ron Koeman, the core of the team, are out. And this leaves a great weight of expectancy on Frank Rijkaard, despite his own recent need for painkillers to play through an ankle injury.

Even greater, if the Netherlands is to win, is the hope that Dennis Bergkamp can fulfill himself. Bergkamp, the most coveted young talent in Europe, will move from Ajax to Inter Milan this summer, but now his mind is set on a dream.

As a boy he adored England's Glenn Hoddle. Wembley was the mecca on his TV screen. And now he has reached that stadium, we shall see if Bergkamp can strike out of the shadows of his slowness and the no-man's land he exploits between midfield and attack, to keep the Netherlands in the World Cup race.

I think he can.

Tyson 'Walking a Thin Line Through Hell' in Prison

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Mike Tyson says that prison has been a difficult experience that hasn't taught him many valuable lessons.

"It's every day I'm walking a thin line through hell," the former heavyweight champion said in a "Dateline NBC" interview to be aired Tuesday night. It was taped Saturday at the Indiana Youth Center in Plainfield, Indiana.

"Only thing you learn to do is become better at what you do when you come in here," Tyson said. "If you were a crook when you came in, you're going to become a better crook."

Tyson was convicted on Feb. 10, 1992, of raping a Miss Black America contestant in Indianapolis. He was sentenced to serve six years in the youth center, but is appealing the conviction.

In his first interview in almost a year, Tyson said his prison routine includes meals of canned tuna, visits to the gym and studying in his room. He said it doesn't include thoughts of boxing again.

"I over dream from the outside. I only dream from prison," Tyson said. "When I sleep, I only dream about being in prison. I don't dream about outside. That's the reality. I don't dream about it."

He said his relationship with the promoter Don King is strong and the two remain close.

Not so with his former wife, the actress Robin Givens. Tyson said he hasn't spoken with her since losing his title to Buster Douglas in February 1990. He also denied the two were getting back together.

Tyson also said he would swear off the extravagant lifestyle he had before his rape conviction.

"I can't go that avenue no more," Tyson said. "I can't go that avenue because that avenue put me in a position of where... I was irresponsible."

The Associated Press
DETROIT — One of the leading amateur boxers in the United States has been shot to death while fleeing from an attempted carjacking.

Mark Rayner, 23, a 6-foot, 6-inch, 255-pound (198-meter, 115-kilogram) fighter who won the National Golden Gloves heavyweight title in 1992, was shot late Sunday near a gas station on the city's northeast side.

He was dropping off two friends after a movie when he stopped at the station, police said. Two or more men demanded he give them his Jeep. He sped away, but one or more of the men shot him, police said. They had no suspects Monday.

Rayner had been scheduled to make his professional debut next month, said his manager Jackie Kalten.

Upbeaten Genaro Hernandez of the United States retained his WBA junior lightweight title Monday night in Inglewood, California, without throwing a punch against former two-time champion Raul Perez of Mexico.

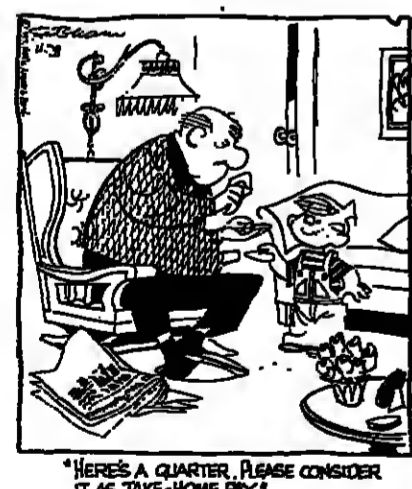
Hernandez's fourth defense lasted 28 seconds, instead of the scheduled 12 rounds, when a technical draw was declared after the fighters busted heads and Perez reeled backward with a jagged cut on his forehead.

The ringside physician, Robert Karns, stopped the fight after a brief inspection of the injury.

Perez, 26, a former WBC bantamweight and WBA junior featherweight champion from Tijuana, was attempting to become the second Mexican-born boxer — Julio Cesar Chavez is the other — to win titles in three weight classes. Perez, who made eight WBC title defenses between March 1989 and February 1991, is 8-2-2 in world title fights.

Miguel Angel Gonzalez retained his WBC lightweight title Monday night with a unanimous decision over fellow Mexican Hector Lopez in Aguascalientes, Mexico.

DENNIS THE MENACE



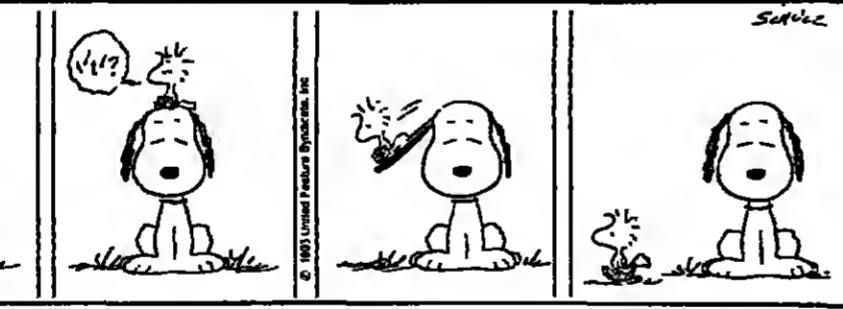
"HERE'S A QUARTER, PLEASE CONSIDER IT AS TAKE-HOME PAY."

PEANUTS



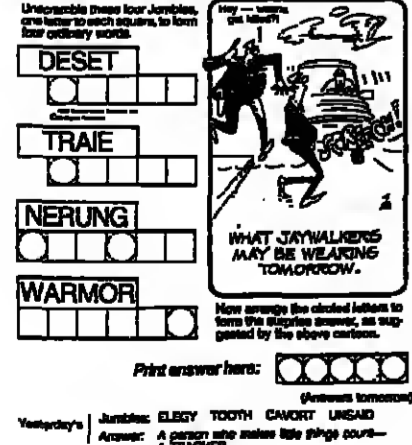
4-28

BLONDIE



JOEL WAS A BLOWN THAT'S PRO FOOTBALL GREAT

JUMBLE



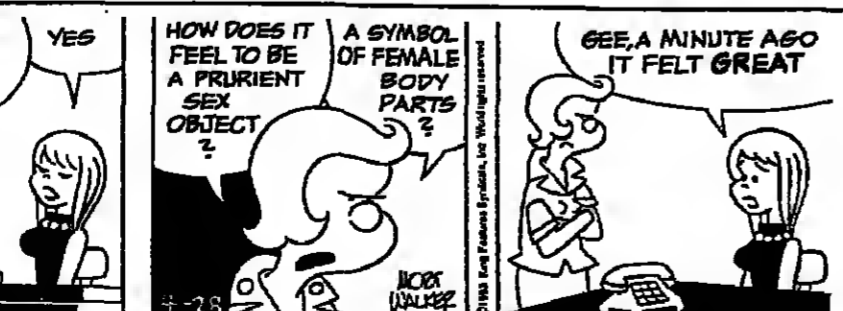
WARMOR

BEEBLE BAILEY



I SEE YOU WERE VOTED 'BEAUTY QUEEN OF CAMP SWAMPY' YES

DOONESBURY



WELL, LET'S GET THIS OUR DAUGHTERS TO WORK DAY ON THE ROAD, SHALL WE, SQUIRT?

CALVIN AND HOBBS



HEY DAD, I'M DOING A TRAFFIC SAFETY POSTER. DO YOU HAVE ANY IDEAS FOR A SLOGAN?

WIZARD OF ID



THE MEN REFUSE TO SCALE THE WALL, SIRE

REX MORGAN



COME ON, POP—THIS ISN'T THE SPIT—WHY DON'T YOU GO TO BED? BOTH GO TO BED!

GARFIELD



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21 Seconds Put Penguins Into Division Final

For the second time in their last three games, the Pittsburgh Penguins took off the first two periods of a National Hockey League playoff match and got away with it. Now they can take off the rest of the week.

Ron Francis and Jeff Daniels scored third-period goals in a span of 21 seconds Monday night, rallying the Penguins to a 5-3 triumph over the New Jersey Devils and clinching their Patrick Division semifinal, four games to one.

"We stayed with what we wanted to do, but that's one great hockey club we played," said the Devils' coach, Herb Brooks. "That's an intelligent club that has so many ways to beat you. We ran into one of the premier teams in the NHL, when the history of hockey is written."

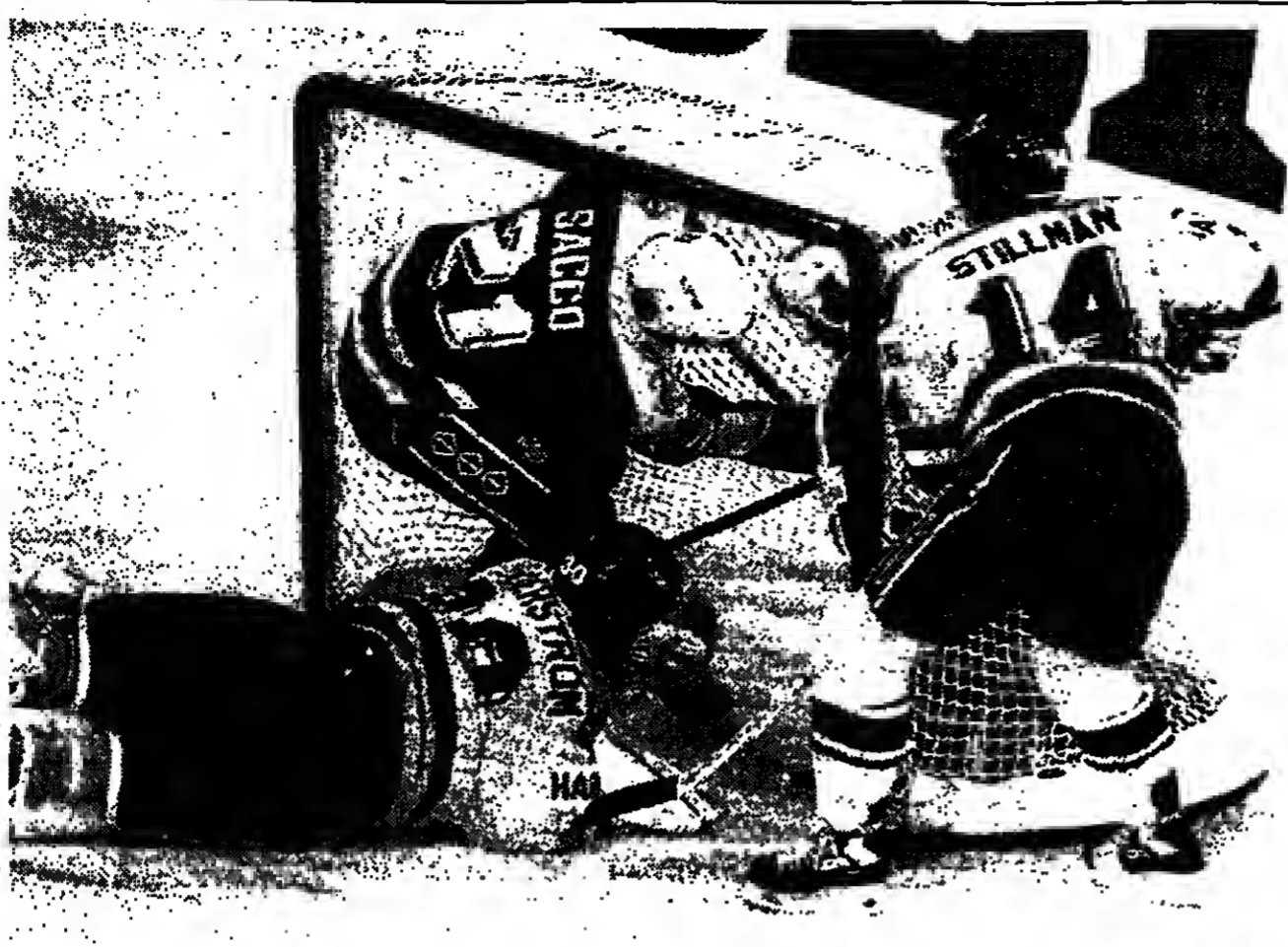
The two-time defending Stanley Cup champions will open the best-of-seven division finals in Pittsburgh on Sunday and await the winner of the Washington Capitals-New York Islanders semifinal.

Pittsburgh, which had its NHL playoff-record winning streak ended at 14 games with a 4-1 loss in Game 6 on Sunday, played listless hockey for the first two periods before making it in the third. But just as they had in their 4-3 Game 3 comeback victory Thursday night, the Penguins cranked it up in the third to pull out the victory.

With his team trailing by 3-2 but on the power play, Francis's 30-foot slap shot from the right circle, his second goal of the series, tied it 3-3 at 7:07. Immediately after the facemask, the Penguins began pressuring New Jersey goaltender Chris Terreri. Dave Tippett's shot from the left circle ricocheted to Daniels, who beat Terreri to the glove side for his first goal in five playoff games.

Daniels got his second goal, into an empty net, at 18:59.

Then the Penguins had to survive some anxious moments while killing a penalty with eight minutes left and clinging to their 4-3 lead.



David Sacco and Craig Johnson got by goalie Tommy Soderstrom and Fredrick Stillman but Sweden was too cagey for the United States.

With Kevin Stevens in the penalty box, Peter Stastny played Bruce Driver's shot off the endboards and was about to poke the puck into the open right corner when Larry Murphy blocked it with his stick. Seconds later, Tom Barasso got his right pad on Stephane Richer's left-circle blast to again preserve the lead.

Capitals 6, Islanders 4: In Landover, Maryland, defenseman Al Iafate got a hat trick and Washington overcame Ray Ferraro's four-goal performance to avert elimination and force Game 6 of that Patrick Division semifinal.

Ferraro, the playoffs' leading playoff scorer with eight goals and two assists, scored early in the first and single-handedly launched New York's comeback bid with a hat trick in the third. He had scored the overtime winner in Games 3 and 4 for the Islanders.

Canadiens 5, Nordiques 4: In Quebec, Kirk Muller scored 3:17 into overtime to give Montreal a 3-2 lead in an Adams Division semifinal.

Vincent Damphousse collected a goal and two assists for the Canadiens, who have won the last three games after trailing by 2-0.

Muller turned Montreal's only shot in overtime into the first road victory of the series. He took Damphousse's pass on his forehead and ripped a low shot that caught goalie Ron Hextall moving the wrong way.

There he went with *disappointing* — pronouncing it like a sneeze. The NHL regular season ended for him two Fridays ago. He slept three hours that night and then, with three teammates from the Rangers, flew to Boston in the morning. A six-hour layover there, and then onto Germany, and to Dortmund eventually, where on that night of their arrival, April 18, a Sunday, the other three Rangers played. Richter watched. Team USA drew with the Czech Republic, 1-1.

They landed in Germany that weekend, the 14 American NHL players, like a Holiday Inn ice cavity. For the previous week here the U.S. team had consisted of 15 collegians practicing every day, never sure who would make the final team and who would be dropped when the pros arrived. How many were going to come? No body was sure. Even bad flight connections could play a role.

It turned out that nine amateurs survived. Counting their professionals, the Americans still had the youngest team in the quarterfinals. The coach, Tim Taylor, used the week of practice and the 10 tournament days that followed as a preview of the Olympic team he must cast for Lillehammer.

"On this team we had one goaltender, four defenders and four forwards who, unless they sign pro contracts, will be eligible for our Olympic team, and they got some valuable experience," Taylor said, and that seemed to be the most important result here. Next February, he added, the NHL clubs are not going to release their players in midseason for the Olympics.

"But we will have the advantage of being able to coach them for six months, which we have not had with this team," Taylor said. "It's not an excuse, but we had very few quality practice minutes with this team."

They did not lose until they opposed the Germans Sunday night, 11,000 of them. One side was a team infused with energy. The other was diffused by unfamiliarity and noise. That 6-3 loss revealed to the Americans a truth they suspected every time they tried to figure out one another.

The Swedes attacked that truth Tuesday, winner take all. They are an experienced side, with some of the best professionals landing on the sky. Better than anyone, Richter could see the seams hurting. In the first 37 seconds, Mikael Renberg was searing in from the right wing as sleek as a bomb from out of the clouds, shocking the Americans. His shot, the fastest goal in the championships, could not be stopped.

"I just think, maybe, if you'd give us a little more time," Richter said, wishing, "We didn't get a unit. What we actually needed was stronger play from our older guys."

It was up to them to enforce their experience. It was too much for them. It was 2-2 after a clenching second period, with a chance to accomplish something seemingly beyond them, but then one by one Swedes appeared suddenly in front of Richter as if they'd been beamed there. Ulf Dahlén of the Minnesota North Stars scored two power-play goals.

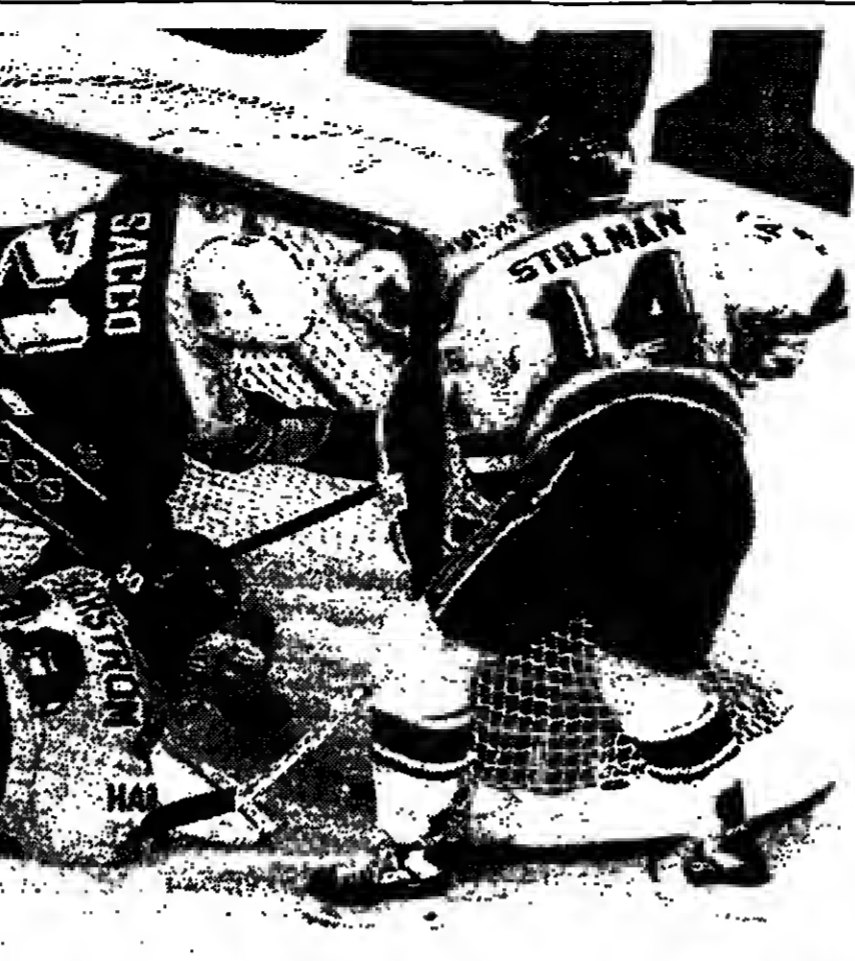
Dahlén broke a 2-2 tie at 1:12 in the third period, after the Americans had twice had come back to tie in the first two sessions.

Dahlén then set up Roger Astrom to make it 4-2 just 3:0 later, and completed the scoring with another power-play goal at 13:48, tapping a rebound in past Richter.

Dahlén, a late roster addition for the Swedish team in the tournament, also assisted on Peter Forsberg's goal that made it 2-1 at 8:44 in the opening period.

At the end, and at the beginning, Sweden's goals were being converted like six-foot putts into a four-foot hole.

Richter is going to stay in Europe for a few days now, visit the Bavarian Alps, London, the French Riviera. That's because his season is done, with no more replays. As he skated off you could see by the way he was jerking his head he was saying something. And it wasn't *disappointing*.



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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Team	W-L-Pct.	Team	W-L-Pct.
East Division			
Detroit	13-5-272	Philadelphia	14-7-278
Toronto	11-9-279	Montreal	12-7-252
Texas	10-8-258	St. Louis	10-9-256
Rhode Island	7-12-268	Chicago	10-9-256
Cleveland	7-12-268	San Diego	10-9-256
Baltimore	5-12-274	San Francisco	10-9-256
West Division			
California	12-4-250	Los Angeles	10-9-256
Seattle	10-7-258	Atlanta	10-9-256
Los Angeles	9-8-244	San Diego	10-9-256
Minnesota	8-10-244	Los Angeles	10-9-256
Kansas City	7-12-268	Los Angeles	10-9-256
Columbus	4-18-233	Los Angeles	10-9-256

Monday's Line Scores

Team	Score	Opponent
Philadelphia	5-3	Montreal
St. Louis	11-8	Chicago
Los Angeles	10-9	San Diego
San Diego	10-9	San Francisco
San Francisco	10-9	Los Angeles
Los Angeles	10-9	San Diego

HOCKEY

Stanley Cup Playoffs

Team	Score	Opponent
New Jersey	3-2	Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh	3-2	New Jersey
Montreal	3-2	Quebec
Quebec	3-2	Montreal
Los Angeles	3-2	San Diego
San Diego	3-2	Los Angeles
Philadelphia	3-2	Washington
Washington	3-2	Philadelphia

Japanese Leagues

Team	Score	Opponent
Yokohama	3-2	Osaka
Osaka	3-2	Yokohama
Chunichi	3-2	Nagoya
Nagoya	3-2	Chunichi

Soccer

Team	Score	Opponent
Manchester United	2-1	Sheff Wed
Sheff Wed	2-1	Manchester United
Liverpool	2-1	Sheff Wed
Sheff Wed	2-1	Liverpool

SIDELINES

Argentine Beats Becker Again

MADRID (AP)—Argentine Franco Davico, ranked 61st, on Tuesday upset the world's No. 2 tennis player, Boris Becker, 6-2, 6-2, for the second time in as many weeks in the opening round of the City of Madrid Grand Prix.

Becker, who has been plagued by a viral infection since mid-February, was booed by the crowd.

Wimbledon champion Andre Agassi, due to begin his French Open buildup at the clay court tournament in Atlanta this week, has pulled out with tendinitis in his right wrist. Agassi has not played since losing to Spain's Sergi Bruguera in Barcelona three weeks ago.

Medica Seles defeated Maria Strandlund of Sweden, 6-2, 6-2, in Hamburg after a record 63-day absence from tournaments.

Sampson to Play in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (AP)—Ralph Sampson, the former NBA star, has agreed to play and coach in Asia's first men's professional basketball league, organizers said Tuesday.

Sampson, a 7-foot, 4-inch (2.20-meter) center, will play for the still-unnamed Hong Kong team when the six-team league debuts in late July, said Douglas Maran, executive director of the Asian Basketball Association.

The league includes teams from China, Taiwan, South Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines.

For the Record

Ron Rothenstein was fired after one season as coach of the NBA Detroit Pistons, who failed to make the playoffs for the first time in a decade.

Rodney Rogers, the Wake Forest forward, said he will enter the NBA college draft, passing up his senior year at the Atlantic Coast Conference school.

TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

Appears on Pages 15 & 19

PERSONALS

I have to start again... I've broken up with you again... I can't find the man I want to spend the rest of my life with.

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SUMMER IN FRANCE May 14, 1993

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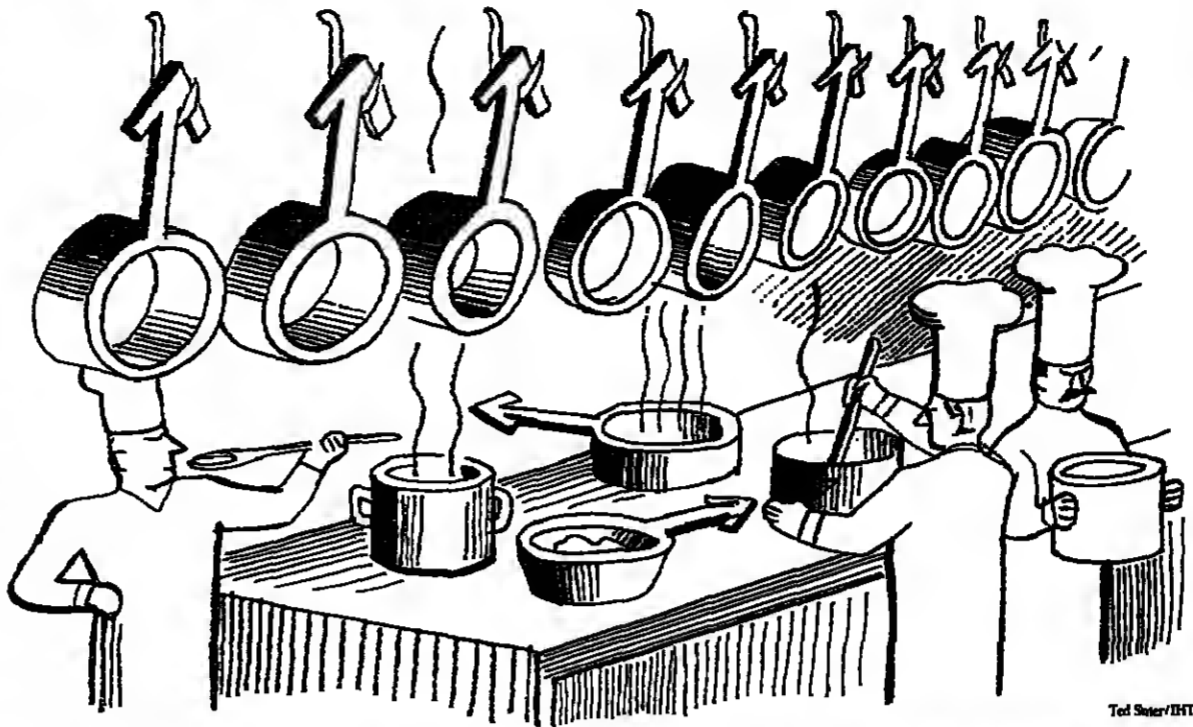
How to Play the Game

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — President Clinton's bad week at the Capitol brings to mind Casey Stengel, Franklin Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson. "Can anybody here play this game?" asked Stengel when he was put in charge of a major league baseball team on which nobody could.

Male Chefs in France: Cooking à la Mode

By Christopher Petkanas

PARIS — On a sheet of paper headed "gastronomic values" Christiane Massia listed aesthetics, technique, invention and meditation in the column marked "man" and nutrition, tradition, simplicity and product integrity in the one marked "woman."



Tot Suter/HTT

Women cooks are attached to the soil, regional food, recipes learned from their grandmothers. "It gives in to the pervasive forces of fashion — everything new is in packets or crumblant with a crispy surface. A woman is accustomed to doing a lot with a little, in feeding her family. When she serves red mullet it is with the head, bones and skin, never tarted up in a packet."

United States have not had nearly the rough time women in France have had. With her spiritual and alimentary lifeline to Provence, one of the most important people to happen to food in America in the last 50 years is a woman: Alice Waters. Anne Rosenzweig is no David Bouley but she is very good indeed. Paula Wolfert makes most cookbook authors seem foolish. Ten years ago Barbara Wheaton published what many regard as the standard work on the history of the French table. In London, Ruth Rogers and Rose Gray's informed commitment to authentic northern Italian flavors has made their River Café among the most conscientious tables in England.

And yet if kitchens remain dominated by men in France, no one should be surprised, says Hyman. "It's an old-boy network, a husky milieu. Women are hazed — tested, pushed, made to cry. The rapport between male chefs is like the rapport between rugby players. They may know all about the perfectly poised spring of cervil, but these guys are brutes."

PEOPLE

William Kennedy Smith Out of the Media Glare

Kennedy Update: For a while, William Kennedy Smith was one of the more visible members of the Kennedy bunch. Then, he slipped back into relative obscurity after his acquittal on rape charges. He has completed almost a year of the residency at the University of New Mexico Medical School that was postponed for a year pending the outcome of the trial in Florida, in 1991. He has been spending this month at the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, an academic affiliate of the Northwestern University Medical School, studying traumatic brain injury.

Prince Andrew, following a traditional career path for Britain's royal men, achieved what he called every naval officer's dream on Tuesday when he took charge of a warship. The 33-year-old prince, who separated from his wife the Duchess of York last year, took command of the Cotswold, a 625-ton minesweeper at Portsmouth.

NBC has hired an unknown comedy writer, Conan O'Brien, 30, to replace David Letterman as the host of its "Late Night" comedy and talk show. O'Brien's only previous appearances on television have been as an unbillied background player in some sketches on "Saturday Night Live."

The high and mighty of show business bowed low to the nation's premier playwright as the New York Friars Club honored Neil Simon as its man of the year. The mood was light at the tribute for the Pulitzer-prize winning playwright at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. "I wasn't able to be here in spirit, so I came in person," the comedian Red Buttons said. Mayor David N. Dinkins of New York asked the 55-year-old Simon "to write my second term in office," adding he had one condition: "I must play myself." Chevy Chase was host of the event. Simon won a Pulitzer for "Lost in Yonkers."

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WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps of Europe, North America, and Asia, along with temperature and precipitation data for various regions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle from April 27.

BOOKS

AMONG THE DEAD
By Michael Tolkin, 273 pages. \$20. William Morrow & Co.
Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani
GRIFFIN MILL, the conviving doctor executive-turned-killer in Michael Tolkin's much-acclaimed novel and movie "The Player," seems like a positively sunny, sentimental guy compared to Tolkin's latest character, Frank Gale. Frank's story, set forth in "Among the Dead," is a grisly, distressing one, a story of cold-blooded calculation, inhuman detachment and appalling self-absorption.

Then, suddenly, all of Frank's neat plans are turned upside-down. News leaks out at the airport that Anna's flight has crashed; a former employee of the airline, who's recently been fired, has shot the pilot and blown up the plane. There are no surviving passengers, and dozens of dead on the ground. Frank's first thought is that the police will suspect him — "the husband who missed the flight of death," and he thinks he has the perfect alibi: he was at the airport when the airplane crashed. He will become famous, he thinks, for narrowly escaping his fate. Frank's subsequent thoughts are equally self-serving. He does not grieve for his wife and daughter, or all the other people who died. In purely formalistic terms, "Among the Dead" is a forceful exercise in writing: it is well observed and acutely written, and it moves forward relentlessly, like a very hungry shark. At the same time, we can only wonder why we are supposed to be interested in a monster like Frank: there is no point to his story, no philosophical resonance to his actions.



Best Sellers section listing various books and their authors, including titles like 'The Bridges of Madison County' and 'The Player'.

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